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NEW PUBLICATIONS

"SCRIBNER'S MONTRLY retains, as distinctly

Contains Part I. of the interesting life of JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET,

by Alfred Sensier, illustrated by a French pro-cess with effective fac-simile reproductions of Millet's works. Other illustrated articles are: "MR. PICKWICK AND NICHOLAS NICKELBY," in the series, "About England with Dickens." with sketches by Vanderhoof and others; "When Woods are Green," illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford; Georgetown College, D. C., by D. A. Casserly, with pictures by Blum, Shepard, and others; "The Loss of the 'Oneida,'" by Lieut. T. A. Lyons, U. S. N., the first faithful ac-count, in popular form, of the collision of the Bombay and Oneida; Richard Henry Stoddard, with portrait; Peter the Great, fully illustrated, describing Peter's life in the German suburbs of

Among unillustrated papers are the following THE VALUE OF VIVISECTION, by Dr. H. C. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania,—a reply to the recent paper, "Does Viviscetion Pay?" "Eighteen Years Alone," an account, stranger than fiction, of the actual experience of a female, Robinson Crusoe: Thomas Paine and the French Revolution, by the Hon. E. B. Weshburge. Washburne,—an interesting contribution to istory; Over the Balkans with Gourke, by Lieut. freene, the U.S. Army Officer sent out to ob-terve the operations of the Russian Army dur-ing the late war; "The Grandissimes" is con-tinued; there is a capital short story; Dr. Hol-land writes of "The Presidential Campaign," and there are book reviews, accounts of r

ventions, etc., etc. Price, 35 cents. For sale everywhere. SCRIBNER & CO., New York. FIRM CHANGES.

Mr. F.G. SALTONSTALL is this day admitted a

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SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best Truss in the world for bolding and curing Bernia. In lifting power is just the thing—no pressure on back Every ruptured person should have one. Pamphhis free. Address WHITE'S LEVER TRUSS CO., 61 Warren-st., New York.

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Seamers sail every Saturday from New York for
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Ricerage rates by the HORTH GERMAN LLOYD BREMEN to CHICAGO is \$41, and the Agenta authorized to sell these tick-H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.
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Ten-Room, Stone-Front Houses,

Dining-room and Kitchen on same floor, with double Parlors; all modern improvements, including Furnace and Gas Fixtures; very conveniently arranged, and well and substantially built. Lot 36 feet from Depot of Hyde Park train only one block; fare seven cents; horse cars one block. Fine Lake view; park and flowers in front. The highest and healthiest location in the city. Price only \$8,500; % cash, balance 5 years at 7 per cent, if required. Inquire of owner, Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

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THE DURHAM WROUGHT-IRON WARM-AIR FURNACE THE MOST POWER-HEATING APPARATUS in the market. Portable and brick set. Send for Illustrated pamphlet. C. W. DURHAM, 154 & 155 Michigan-av., Opposite Exposition Building.
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PRICES AND TERMS to suit all purchasers. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Importers of Musical Merchandise. Band Instruments, fipe Violins, and Strings a specialty. Pinnos taken on storage. Pinnos taned, repaired, and polished. The best workmen employed for the different praches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.

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Whether you expect to purchase or not, assuring you it will be TIME WELL SPENT. CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

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SHIPPERS OF
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Attention, Sir Knights!

The attention of Visiting and Sir Knights of Chicago Commanderies is called to the Maiteese Crosses, manufactured of "Irish Spar," imported by Sir Knight H. H. Shipley, of Cincinnati, expressly for this costs.

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75 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.

Knights Templar and all styles Celluloid Collars and Cuffs. Do not wilt in warmest weather. Price lists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st., Ciribana Ruilding.

PRESIDENTIAL

How Gov. Foster, of Ohio. Disposes of a Bogus Interview.

He Turns the Tables on the Falsifiers in a Most Effective Manner.

What He Really Thinks About

Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Result in General. Further Proof of the Fraudulent Char-

acter of the South Carolina Census. The Enumeration Likely to Be

Thrown Out and Another

Ordered.

Secretary Sherman Addresses Republican Meeting in Washington,

Delivering a Speech Full of Points Pertinent to Present Issues.

Ben Butler Announces His Intention to Support Hancock and English,

Thus Assuring the Defeat of the Democratic National Ticket.

CAUGHT A TARTAR. BOOUS INTERVIEW WITH GOV. FOSTER PROVES TO BE A BOOMERANG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Columbus, O., Aug. 19.—There appeared this morning in several Demogratic newspapers what purported to be a conversation be tween Gov. Foster and two Republicans, and overheard by a third. In the report the Democratic correspondent makes it appear that Gov. Foster had but little hopes of Republican success this fall, and feared that even Ohjo might be lost. The article was so utterly false and so absurd from beginning to end that it was thought that no attention would be given it, but, as it is understood to have been published in other States, the Gov-ernor thought best to denounce it as a fraud at once, and has accordingly addressed a letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which he replies to the various

at once, and has accordingly addressed a letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which he replies to the various statements made in the article as follows:

First—I am made to say that I have been in New York several times lately, while the truth is I have not been in New York since last spring, except on the 1st of July, and that solely for the purpose of attending the meeting for the organization of the National depublican Committee.

Scond—I am made to say that I fear. The truth is, I have the greatest faith, and have on all occasions so expressed myself, in Republican success in New York.

Third—As to the letter of Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman, if I was overheard to say anything it was that the letter was not such a one as the public were led to believe. I cannot see how it will have any influence either for or against Gen. Hancock, and all that is asserted I said as to the manner of its being made public is the boldest flotion.

Fourth—I am made to say that in Ohio the Republicans are in danger of being left, and that I have already advised the National Committee to take hold of the matter at once. I have not expressed doubt of the result, nor have I written to the National Committee expressing any alarm; on the contrary, I have no doubt of our success in Ohio, and have, so said to the National Committee and to any one who has made inquiry of me on the subject. I am made to say of the Reunion held here last week that "The rank and file of the old soldiers would vote for Hancock that heretofore have been solidly Republican"; that the enthusiasm was quite as great for Hancock as for Garfield. If any one has overheard me say anything on this subject it was that the soldiers were nearly united for Garfield; that their interest and enthusiasm for the Republican cause was greater than I had ever observed, and the effect of the meeting was to intensity their feeling. I have yet to hear of a single Republican soldier who proposes to vote for Hancock. I am made to say that Senator Conkling well as that

feit certain of Republican success in Pennsylvania.

And, finally, I am made to say that the outlook is not favorable to Republican success. I suppose I ought to be grateful to your correspondent for adding the words: "I am in hope that time may improve our chances." If your correspondent over heard me say anything, it was that I believed the outlook justified the prediction that Gen. Garbelt could carry every Northern State, and that he would have a majority in several of the Southern States, if the vote cc. "d be fairly counted. I must assume that you, correspondent has been imposed upon, and has unwittingly given to the public a strong string of falschoods for facts. It is learned that the article was written upunder the instructions of the Democratic Committee, who, it appears, are resorting to every measure that promises to encourage the present, sadly discouraged organization in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FRESH EVIDENCE AS TO THE CENSUS
FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-The women of South Carolina have done even better than was claimed for them last week by the Democratic papers of that State. At that time only 35 per cent increase in the popula-tion was insisted upon as the result of the census returns, but now that the Supervisor's figures for all the counties except two have been received at Charleston it is announced that the actual increase over the census of 1870 is more than 43 per cent. These fan-cied figures are paraded with the declaration that every confidence can be placed in their accuracy. As one evidence of their trustworthiness the returns from the counties are compared with a State census taken in 1875 under the last Republican Government, and it is shown that the present reported increase is only a slight advance upon these figures of 1875, but the Charleston paper which makes this comparison omits to state that the Republicans of the State themselves repudiated that census as fraudulent, and the Republican Legislature refused to publish it, and the Republican School Commissioner refused to recognize it in his appointment. It was universally known to be fraudulent by the Republicans, and was repudiated by them.

THE FIGURES
of the Internal Revenue and the Postal Service afford an interesting commentary upon

the alleged great increase of population in South Carolina. From July, 1870, to July, 1880, that is, during the time covered by the census just taken,—the receipts of internal revenue have fallen off 52 per cent, or from \$258,266 to \$111,960. In the same time the increase in the col-lections in Wisconsin have been 37 lections in Wisconsin have been 37
per cent, and in Michigan 44 per cent. Yet
the increase of population turns out to be
about 25 per cent, while South Carolina, with
a falling off of 52 per cent in collections,
claims 43 per cent increase in population.
The Post-Office returns are equally significant.
While the postal revenues have increased
during the decade only 34 per cent in South
Carolina, they have increased 60 per cent in
Minnesota. While the ratio of population
does not follow the percentage of internal
revenue and postal receipts, it is very difficult to think the differences so great as
those claimed by the alleged increase in the
population of South Carolina.
There is now some reason to believe that
the census will be taken over again in South
Carolina. The Superintendent of the Census
has power to remove the present enumerators and Supervisors, and to appoint new
ones, giving to the latter the compensation
that would have been paid to the first appointees had the count been correct. The
final decision will not be made until the return of Secretary Schurz.

How Republican Mertings are Hello.

How republican Meetings are held.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moirres, Ia., Aug. 19.—Handfills for Republican meetings in South Carolina are being printed here. The Secretary of one of these meetings writes, concerning the proceedings of one of the meetings, held at Wallkalla, Ocone County, on the 17th, at which was a large gathering to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. The Hon. D. R. Speer delivered a speech, and much enthusiasm was manifested. A gang of twenty Democratic roughs attempted to break up the meeting by interrupting the speaker, but were finally driven off. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago platform, and also denouncing President Hayes for appointing Democrats to office in that State, there not being a Republican Postmaster or route agent in Ocone County. At the close of the meeting a Garfield Club was formed, and 800 persons signed the roll. HOW REPUBLICAN MEETINGS ARE HELD.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

A BIG SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—There was a monster meeting here to-night to ratify the nominations of Garfield and Arthur. Inasmuch as Washington City is not a voting place, it had not been expected that the demonstration would assume very large proportions, but the crowd and the enthusiasm were beyond all expectations, and there never has been at this season of the year so large a crowd assembled in front of the City Hall, around the Lincoln statue, as there was to-night. It is estimated that there were fully 10,000 people massed in the large area in front of the building. All the State Associations in the different departments were present in a body, and the large procession which escorted the speakers to the ground received additions from the great mass of citizens. It is true that in this multitude there were hundreds of colored men, but the fact was not without its significance to the few observing Democrats, as it ought to have taught them, if it did not, that, with a free ballot and a fair count in the South, and an election in which the, night-riders, and bulldozers, and the rifle clubs were not used to

rifle clubs were not used to collect the ballot, the South would be no longer solid in the interests of the Democratic party. The speakers all spoke with confidence, earnestness, and enthusiasm. Among the speakers appointed to address the meeting were the Hon. A. M. Clapp, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, Judge A. A. O. Freeman, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, Gen. William Byrney, the Hou. John Sherman, Judge J. J. Noah, Gen. J. H. Sypher, Prof. Riehd, T. Greener, Gen. Adam E. King, the Hon. H. P. Peace, the Hon. William Lawrence, the Hon. S. S. Burdette, the Hon. Milton Gurner, the Hon. George E. Harris, But unfortunately there was a heavy rain at 10 o'clock, which caused the meeting at several of the stands to be abandoned.

A TELLING ARGUMENT. To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-A Garfield and Arthur ratification meeting, presided over by the Hon. A. M. Clapp, was held here

to-night. Secretary Sherman said that the magnificent audience before him was more telling than anything he could say. No portion of the people of the United States are more deeply interested in the election of a Republican President than are the people of Wash-

After referring to the growth, prosperity, and vast improvements in this city under Republican rule, he said the same elements of material prosperity that have marked the growth of Washington have extended from ocean to ocean. He wanted, he said, to bring out strongly the marked contrast between the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican party is a National party. It loves the whole country. It loves every man, woman, and child in it, whatever the color of his skin. It is the Democratic party which seeks to degrade. There is a great distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties. Ours is a National party, with hearts broad enough to cover all the country. Theirs is

country. Theirs is

A SECTIONAL PARTY.

We would make a National Government. They would make a confederacy of States. When this country was in danger, and the Rebels sought to break up this Union of ours, the Republican party to a man rallied around the flag. There were no Republicans in the Rebel army. No, not one. How marked is the contrast! There was not a Democrat in the South who did not go into the Rebel army, and Democrats of the North sympathized with them. When the question arose whether this country should be a free country; it was the hand of the martyred President whose marble image now confronts you that struck off the shackles and said: "All men must be free." When the life of the Nation was at stake and the Union endangered, the Republican party rallied around the Union. There is a difference between the parties.

the Union. There is a difference between the parties.

Speaking of the Homestead law, he said it was brought into life by the Republican party after it had been vetoed by a Democratic President. We believe we must protect industries, build up manufactures, and set the people at work and keep them employed. When the question of honest money arose it was the Republican party which PROTECTED THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

The Democratic party had shinplasters arose it was the Republican party which PROTECTED THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION. The Democratic party had shinplasters issued by State banks. They would not have National money, because they said anything that was National was unconstitutional. But the Republican party gave the country a National money, and now that National money is as good as gold. Our bonds are worth more than those of any other country, with the possible exception of Great Britain. How was it in Democratic times? Our bonds then said 12 per cent. interest and twenty-year bonds sold for eighty-five and ninety cents on the dollar. The heart of the Republican party beats for liberty, for National honor, and National glory. The Democratic party is in favor of State-rights, opposed to everything National, and in favor of State banks and everything bad.

Referring to the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Secretary Sherman said he had known him for more than twenty years. He sprang from the people. He was educated in a hard school, and step by step he had pushed onward, until he now occupies a place of the greatest distinction. He was

AN HONEST, BRAVE, AND EFFICIENT SOL-

and, what was better than all, a true Repub-Passing on to Gen. Hancock, the speaker referred to his education at the public ex-

NEW YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC BOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The row in the Democratic camp in this city is a very pretty one for the Republicans to look at. It is rapidly spreading outside of the city, moreover, and it now looks as though the Tammany and anti-Tammany knifing operation was to be carried on this fall as it was last, with Hancock for the yield the city. was to be carried on this fall as it was hist, with Hancock for the victim this time. The Express, in a plain editorial addressed to Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has this sig-

Ma. FAULKNEA—It is already thought by Democrated both wings of the Democrated that you and part of your Committee are engaged in a plot to prevent a union of the Democrates of New York, and defeat Gen. Hanoock. Your conduct and that of your Committee is almost universally condemned from one end of the State to the other. Unless you adopt a very the worst suspicions will be believed, and soon than feel the scorn of the outraged Democrat of this Stat you had better commit harika on Samuel J. Tuden's doorstep.

on Samuel J. Tiden's doorstep.

This makes good fun for the Republicans, who have no wings to bother about, but form a solid body in this campaign. There is great alarm among the more thoughtful Democrats over the increasing split, and the multiplying evidences that the Tiden for multiplying evidences that the Tilden fac-tion have no purpose to help Mr. Hancock to a place that belongs by right to old Mr. Til-den if any Democrat. Every day greatly lessens the chances of the patching up of a peace, and renders it more certain that New York will be

SOLID FOR GARFIELD IN NOVEMBER. Indeed, aside from Democratic complicaions, there are all kinds of encouraging signs and reports from the various sections of the State. A gentleman just returned from Northern New York found that the Republican ticket was steadily growing in favor. There were no defections of Repubheans to Hancock, no Hancock booms, and eight Garfield banners were flying to every one bearing the name of Hancock. It is certain that many Democrats in the interior will vote the Republican ticket for one reason and another, and many names of

DEMOCRATIC DESERTERS are on the books of the Garfield and Arthur clubs in this State. More than that, the Independents have all jumped on the same side of the fence, and that the Republican side. Twenty-five thousand majority with anything like a fair vote in the city is what the Republicans claim and will work for. SENATOR ALLISON.

Among the many visitors at the Republican National headquarters to-day was Senator Allison, of Iowa, who says the Republicans are in the very best shape in his State, and that the result would be a Republican victory beyond all question if every State would do as well for Garfield and Arthur as Iowa will. Gen. Kilpatrick was also at headquarters. He says the New Jersey Republicans did an admirable thing in nominating Mr. Potts, and have a good hope to carry New Jersey this fall. Gen. Kilpatrick, after one speech in Connecticut, will proceed to Maine, where he is a favorit, and where he is needed. He is one of the most effective orators in his party, and creates enthusiasm wherever he speaks. creates enthusiasm wherever he speaks.

The Republicans of Tarrytown are preparing for a strong fight. A call for a meeting to organize a Garfield Club is signed by two-thirds of all the voters in the town, many Democrats being among the number.

ILLINOIS. A FINE REPUBLICAN RALLY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, 111., Aug. 19.—A rousing

night. The Cass County fair is in progress, and the managers agreed to give Wednesday to the Democrats and to-day to the Republicans. The former failed to show up yesterday, but the Hon. James McCartney, candidate for Attorney-General, made a strong Republican speech on the fairstrong Republican speech on the fair-grounds this afternoon before a large audience. Both parties had arranged for meetings on the square to-night, and each attempted to draw the largest crowd. The Republicans not only had much the largest attendance, but showed by far the greatest enthusiasm. Their speakers were William A. Crawley, Jacksonville; Gen. John I. Rinaker, Carlinville; and the Hon. I. L. Morrison, Jacksonville. The Democratic speakers were the Hon. William M. Springer and James A. Kennedy, Springfield. The Republicans of Virginia are greatly encouraged by the decided success of their demonstration.

PULASKI COUNTY DEMOCRATS. PULASKI COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Pulaski County Democrats indulged in a barbecue at Mound City to-day, which drew together a fair crowd. Speeches were made by Hartzell, Democratic candidate for Congress, M. C. Crawford, and others. To-night quite a number of members of the Democratic clubs from this city went up to join in the procession and hear Dick Townsend, member of Congress from the Nineteenth District.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 19.-The Demo cratic rally here to-night was slimly attended. The managers blamed the rain-storm for the failure. German speeches were delivered by Gov. Brockmeyer, of Missouri, and State Senator Sarnighausen, of this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19 .- It is announced that George W. Julian will speak for the Democrats at the Wigwam next Tuesday night. He has prepared his speech with great care. It is said he expects to hear something drop after its delivery. It will be devoted to the fraud issue, and especially to Gen. Garfield's connection with it. The Hon. George is nothing if not sour, and his effort next week may be looked for as the sourest thing thus far uttered in the campaign.

HIS DELUSIVE HOPES. MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, National Greenback candidate for the Presidency, passed through the city to-night, en route for Terre Haute, Ind., where he speaks Saturday night. In an interview, Gen. Weaver expressed strong hopes of carrying Arkansas. He has been in the State since the 9th inst., and made ten speeches. The division in the Democratic party on the Fishback amendment to the Constitution he thinks insures a free ballot and a fair count. Large crowds attended his meetings and the party is well organized throughout the State. The Republicans have no State ticket in the field,

wheeling, W. Va., Ang. 19.—A telegram has been reprinted here from the Chicago Times, purporting to give a denial, on the part of Gen. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, of an interview had with him when in Wheeling by a reporter of the Daily Intelligencer, a summary of which was telegraphed to the Associated Press at the time, The Intelligencer editorially reaffirms the substantial correctness of its report, and offers to substantiate it by the evidence of prominent members of the General's own party here, in case Gen. Weaver or any one authorized to speak for him shall make a denial of its correctness in a responsible way in the premises. He declared that the half had not been told in regard to Southern buildozing and election frauds, and spoke specifically of

BOURBON LITERARY BUREAU.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The Democratic campaign text-book is nearly completed, and it will be given to the public by the wholesale next week. The book refuter the declarations of the Democratic leaders that this is not to be a campaign of spended. that this is not to be a campaign of scandal, and, if the Democratic press is to be be lieved, it is contrary to the desires of Gen. Hancock himself, as he is reported by the organs to have said that he wished no slan-ders. Yet this book is full of slanders from the beginning to the end. Where it touches upon any public scandal it is very careful to omit the portions which bear the heaviest upon the Democrats, or to acknowledge that some of the very scandals of which they complain originated with the Democrats themselves. The most audaeious assumption of the book is that the Democratic Congress has saved the people \$100,000,000.

SPRINGER'S TAFFY. The Democrats must require very strong pabulum, since Congressman Springer, of Illinois, has found it necessary to write to the Democratic Congressional Committee: "We expect to carry Illinois, I never saw the people more earnest and so united. Our meetings are large and numerous."

BEN BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Boston, Aug. 19.—It is stated on the anthority of Isaac Hull Wright, a leading Democrat of this city, that Gen. Butler, in his speech at Faneuil Hall next week, will announce himself in favor of Hancock and English, and ready to support them where-ever his services are desired.

ever his services are desired.

RATHER DISCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to The Obsence Tribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 19.—With a great flourish a short time ago a Hancock and English country squadron was formed, but by dint of hiring parties to join and other methods, what was promised to be one of the finest organizations in the West made its first parade with barely a score in the procession to-night. The second parade took place, bringing out scarcely a baker's dozen, and the effort to create Hancock enthusiasm in stalwart Kansas may well be considered a loss of time.

GEN. GARFIELD. GEN. GARFIELD.

MENTOR, O., Aug. 19.—The Hon. C. B. Taylor, Republican nominee for Congress in the Nineteenth (Garfield's) District, and several prominent citizens have visited Gen. Garfield. The General will attend the reunion of his old regiment, the Forty-second Ohio, at Ashland, O., next Wednesday.

TELEPHONE WAR.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The telephone troubles continue to increase. A circular sent by the Company to subscribers says: "In order to increase the efficiency of its telephone-exchange system, by obviating the unnecessary use of interests which seriously interfere with rendering satisfactory service, it has been considered advisable to reduce the present annual rental to subscribers, and to make a moderate charge for each connection as it may be required by them. It is thought that this change will result in affording greater convenience to all who have need of telephonic communication, and for this purpose the following schedule of rates has been adopted: For business houses, \$60 per annum, payable in advance; for residences, one subscriber on a line, \$50 per annum, payable in advance; for reside two or more subscribers on a line, \$35 per annum, payable in advance. In addition to the above, a charge of 5 cents for each con-nection will be made, subject to the following percentages of discount in case of extensive use: First, 100 and not exceeding 200 connections per month, 20 per cent; second, 200 and not exceeding 300 connections per month, 30 per cent. Special contracts will be made when more than two connections are required. This connection charge applies only to the present limits of the Boston Exchange, which include Brookine and Cambridge. An extra charge will be made for connection with offices beyond the limit of the Boston Exchange, as follows: Worcester, 35 cents; offices between Boston and Worcester, 25 cents; Lynn district, including Nahant and Swampscott, to subscribers, 15 cents; to the public, not subscribers, 25 cents. These rates apply to all new subscribers, and those whose contracts have expired; also to subscribers holding instruments without contracts. Existing contracts will be executed by the Company, but all renewals will be subject to the above rules."

The Superintendent of the line defends the ing percentages of discount in case of exten-

tracts will be executed by the Company, but all renewals will be subject to the above rules."

The Superintendent of the line defends the Company as follows: "If the public only had some idea of the expenses to which we are put, and difficulties which we have to contend with, it would not be so quick to find fault, and accuse us of extortion and exorbitant rates. The idea of this step is simply to arrange matters so that people will have to pay for what they use; in other words, to run things on the European plan, which is the only business-like way, and also true American way, it being just and equitable to both the producer and consumer. It will really increase the efficiency of the service and give people their money's worth by putting a stop to all deadbeating, which had grown to be a great burden, and cutting off all unnecessary use of lines. These things have put so much work upon our offices that customers who really want to use the service for important business often find themselves sadly interfered with. Many business-men who expressed great indignation at first, on looking into the matter have told us that they are perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, and think it will work to their benefit. It has been very unjust to make many who only use a line two or three times a day on an average pay as much as large consumers, who are constantly using it, and who hire a person expressly to stand at the telephone all day and talk, as some do. The expenses to our customers will doubtless be somewhat larger than before, but not so great as some anticipate."

The decline in telephone stocks the Super-

larger than before, but not so great as some anticipate."

The decline in telephone stocks the Superintendent ascribed to the fact that there had been no July dividend declared by the Company. The public being accustomed to July dividends, the market is sensitive on that point. Not much stock is sold. A prominent broker partinlarly well informed in telephone stock said the effect of the new tariff depended on how the public received it. The stock had been dropping for some time, so the decline was not attributed to this cause, which had only just been made public. The announcement of the new step had undoubtedly affected stock to some extent, and it would be impossible to sell a large tot of it without making a great sacrifice and dropping to 70 or thereabouts. There

large lot of it without making a great sacrifice and dropping to 70 or thereabouts. There were not many sales of late. Some persons who held stock obtained it for nothing, and they had no hesitation in selling it when they wanted to raise money. Most of the sales now come from such sources.

The wholesale druggists are said to be unanimous in their determination to order the telephones taken out of their places of business if the new tariff is insisted on. Papers of similar effect are circulating among wholesale grocers and lumber firms, and are being very generally signed. Individual protests have also been made by firms in all departments of trade, and their instruments ordered to be removed. The Boston & Albany Railroad have ordered six telephones removed from their Boston offices.

New York, Aug. 19.—Last evening Robert Donaldson, a young Scotchman, safely leaped from High Bridge into Harlem River, a distance of 116 feet. When he jumped he was dressed in tights. He wore heavy shoes was dressed in tights. He wore heavy shoes on both feet, held tightly together, and his figure was erect. His hands and arms were fiapped. When within about fifteen feet of the water he drew his arms to his sides and threw his head forward. He struck the water on the middle of his back. In less than a minute he swam to the nearest craft, and was soon all right. here to-day from the Amoor River, reports the arrived at Nicolofsky of the Danish steamer Asia, from Odessa; also, that three Russian war vessels had arrived there, one of which had 700 Nihilist prisoners for confinement on Saghalien Island, near the mouth of the Amoor."

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 19.—At the Consistory to-mor

row the Pope will announce the following appointments: P. Manogue, Virginia City,

Nev., Bishop in partibus, with future succes

John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus,

sion to Bishop O'Connell at Grass Valley, Cal.

O.; the Rev. Mr. Heiss, Bishop in partibus

DENIED.

r Trithiof, which arrived

#### WASHINGTON.

Secretary Ramsey Checkmates the Army Regulations Codifiers,

Defeating the Changes Attempted Without Authority of Congress.

Points in the Report of the Demarara Sugar Frauds Commission.

The Treasury Will Not Issue Silver Certificates Representing Gold

An Unhealthy State of Things Shown to Exist on Naval Training-Ships.

ARMY REGULATIONS. THE SECRETARY OF WAR PUTS HIS FOOT

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Ang. 19.—As intimated in the dispatches of yesterday, the Secretary of War has brought to a sudden end a plan to secure important changes in the army regulations without legislation by Congress. After the failure of the Burnside hill in which many of the most important powers exercised by the Secretary of War were taken from him and vested in the General of the Army, a plan was formed by those who have long been working to restore the regulations of 1847, so far as they treated of the relative duties of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, to accomplish the desired end without action by Congress. This plan was to secure authority from Congress to prepare and issue a new codification of regulations and existing orders. These, after approval by the President, were to be published to the army and thus become without further legis-lation the regulations governing the army. The matter was very adroitly managed. The section of the Army bill which authorized the new codification was on its face a very harmless and proper thing. It reads as follows, being Section 2 of the act of June 25,

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to cause all the regulations of the army and general orders now in force to be cedified and published to the army, and to defray the expenses thereof out of the contingent fund of the creat.

This passed unchallenged, although it would have been impossible to have carried it through if it had not been that it was intended to make it cover an overthrow of the most important powers of the Secretary of most important powers of the Secretary of War. Those who did examine the clause held that under it it would be impossible to touch any question or regulations not contained in the present volume and the laws which have been enacted since it was issued, because the last Constitution, that of 1863, was published with the order of the Secretary of War, setting forth that the President approved them, and therefore they would be the sole and standing authority upon the matter therein contained, and that nothing contrary to the tenor of the regulations will be enjoined in any-part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatsoever.

In spite of this plain order a codification was undertaken and completed in the Adjutant-General's office, the character of which was unknown in the office of the Secretary of War until a few days since, which accomplished nearly all that has been attempted by those in the army who have held the position that the General of the Army should properly possess much of the power and authority now exercised by the Secretary of War. The curious reasoning by which authority was found for such a compilation was that while the regulations of 1863 were made the sole authority upon the matter therein contained. This did not pro-

1863 were made the sole authority upon the matter therein contained. This did not prohibit a codification which should include matter that these regulations did not contain. Upon this curious construction a new set of army regulations were prepared in the Adjutant General's office, which of army regulations were prepared in the Adjutant General's office, which traversed the questions so long pending in the army concerning the relative powers of the Secretary of War, and the General transferring in many instances what now belongs to the former to the latter. The plan has been to complete this work and obtain the approval of the President, and publish before the meeting of Congress, and thus secure by a certification what could not be obtained by open and direct legislation by Congress, The whole plan has, however, been defeated by a letter of the Secretary of War to the Board called to examine and pass upon the codification. This, too, was done by the Secretary without his having the main question for which the codification was attempted before him. A nember of the Board noticed that the codified regulations from the Medleal Department contained many things not in the present regulations or orders, and called the attention of the Secretary to it, and asked if the new codification could go outside of the present regulations. The Secretary replied that the law was explicit, and that nothing should be allowed to have place in the new codification not already embraced in those now in force and the orders published since.

SUGAR FRAUDS. REPORT OF THE DEMARARA COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The report of the special Treasury Commission which has recently returned from Demarara, to which place it had been sent to investigate the questions relating to the alleged coloring of sugar and of consequent fraud upon the Sovernment, was made public at the Treasury to-day. The substance of the conclusions was published some weeks since. The Committee, in brief, found that the Demarara sugars are artificially colored for the sole purpose of disguising their true quality and value as measured by the Dutch standand value as measured by the Dutch standard of color, and of course by consequence to defraud the United States revenue. The testimony is very voluminous, and is largely of a technical character, but there are some points in it which the tax-paying wayfarer, though a fool, can easily understand. It appears that admissions are publicly made in the press of ons are publicly made in the press of ored, whatever the monopolist refiners of New York may choose to tell the Committee on Ways and Means. The Royal Gazette, published at Georgetown, Demarara, declares that there is no particular novelty in the statements that the sugars are artificially colored, and adds:

the statements that the sugars are artificially colored, and adds:

May it not be seld that our friends of the United States Government are not so utterly unreasonable in holding it to be colored as some persons in this colony appear to suppose? That the coloring matter used is simply molasses, and not any substance foreign to the constitution of legitimate sugar, does not appear to make any difference. The object of its uses is not, primarily to make dark sugar, but to make sugar of a high degree of succarine richness that will obtain admission into the United States markets at a very much lower rate of duty than it would be enabled to do if not so colored. Therefore we entirely fail to see that the United States Government are at all stretching their right in objecting to the admission of such sugar.

There are a number of similar admissions from planters and from elaborate tests made by the Commission under the supervision of Mr. Endlich, chemist of the Smithsonian Institute, all or which experiments, deductions, and samples are certified to be by the proper officials of the Island. The sugar men in their contest next winter against the Treasrry will have to devise some means, to overcome the self-evident conclusions of this very thorough and very remarkable report.

NOTES AND NEWS. SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Sheetal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The reports that the Treasury Department contemplated issuing silver certificates in change for gold coin, as has been suggested by some bankers, are unfounded. It is true that representations have been made to the Treasury that such a decision would be a great benefit to com-

aerce, and that the silver certificates would thus go into circulation, if gold does not, but there is no provision in the law for the issue of silver certificates for anything except for silver coin, and the Treasury, of course, therefore will not issue them for any other kind of coin.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
Is still absent in the West, making arrangements for information as to mines and all cognate subjects for census purposes, and probably will be absent some weeks longer. TYPHOID-FEVER.

A naval surgeon, referring to the report of cases of typhoid-fever on the training-ship Portsmouth, which arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, says that for a number of years Portsmouth, says that for a number of years past the cadets have been greatly over-crowded on training-ships, and have been compelled to sleep in much too close quarters below decks without proper ventilation, and in many instances have been compelled to sleep exposed on deck in a climate to which they were not accustomed, and that the consequence every year has been an increased amount of sickness.

A DOLUME-HEADER.

A DOUBLE-HEADER. Judge Devens now holds two Cabinet po-sitions,—those of Attorney-General and Sec-retary of State. During the absence of Sec-retary Evarts Mr. John Hay, Assistant Secretary, has been acting Secretary of State, but Mr. Hay is now sick. Consequently the President this morning commissioned the Attorney-General as Secretary of State ad in-terior, and he will newform both offices. terim, and he will perform both offices.

PROBABLE STAFF APPOINTMENT. Gen. Sherman has recently intimated that a Major of the army who has seen many years of active service on the frontier will be assigned to the position of Aid-de-Camp on his staff made vacant by the death of Col. Audenried.

ACKLEN TO THE FRONT. A gentleman just returned from Louisiana says that it is now probable that Acklen will receive the Democratic renomination for Congress, he having been successful in calling a new Convention, and it is said has laid place to convention, and pipes to carry it.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY. The President has altered his program and will probably not leave for the Pacific Coast until week after next.

CADET BUCK. Upon the recommendation of Representative Wellborn, of Texas, the Secretary of War has reappointed Cadet Buck, who was dismissed several weeks ago for shooting the son of Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson of the House while attempting to haze him. Buck has been ordered to report for examination on the 25th. The Southern Congressman does not propose to permit attempts at murder by his cadets to be rebuked by Northern pagans.

SH.VER PURCHASE. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Treasury Department purchased \$40,000 ounces of fine silver to-day for delivery at San Francisco, Philadelphia, and New Orleans mints.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Chief of Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of experts of domestic breadstuffs from the United States for the seven months ended July 31, 1880, were \$151,-411,463; the same period in 1879, \$109,331,153.

# TONNAGE TAXES.

The Manner in Which They Have Been

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-The solution of the questions raised with respect to the Chinese steamer which is soon expected on the Pacific Coast, is likely to be that the President will issue a proclamation which will grant to Chinese vessels the same privileges as are enjoyed by European vessels. The treaty with China provides that all Chinese vessels may enter United States ports. provided that no discriminating duty is levied in China against American vessels. But China, it appears, does charge an entry fee of 14 cents per ton every time a foreign vessel enters a Chinese port. In the United States a tonnage duty of but 30 cents per annum tonnage duty of but 30 cents per annum is charged. This the Chinese vessels would be obliged to pay, except for the fact that the President remits the tonnage tax of \$1 per ton and 10 per cent on cargoes. The arrival of this Chinese vessel is, likely to be of some importance to British merchantmen, as it is said that from a careful research given to the customs regulations it has been discovered that the 10 per cent discriminating duty against British vessels has been omitted for many years in violation of law. The original law requires the proclamation of the Press setting forth satisfactory proofs shall cede any remission of this 10 per cent of but a careful search of all the files but a careful search of all the files and archives fails to discover any such proclamation either at the Executive Mansion or at the Treasury Department, and the circular of 1849, under which such exemptions were remitted, is of no legal effect. The proclamation of the President in accordance with the act of Congress has been found with respect to every other country except Great Britain. The British vessels, however, after this lapse of time are not likely to be disturbed.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20-1 a. m .- For the Lower Lake region, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly ther and numerous rains. For the Upper Lake region, lower barom-

eter, stationary or higher temperature, va-riable winds, cloudy weather, and occasional

riable winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley lower barometer, stationary temperature, winds mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or lower barometer and temperature, winds mostly westerly, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—The record at the Signal Service station show this to have been the hottest day since August, 1874. The mercury at 11 a. m. marked 92 and rose to 101 between 1 and 2 p. m., dropped to 98 at 2 p. m., and rose again to 100 between 3 and 4 p. m. At 10 to-night itstood at 90. These temperatures were recorded by a thermometer haning 106 feet above the ground, and are 3 to 6 deg. lower than those on the streets, in which the people really live.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

Time. Bar. Ther. Hu Wind, Vei Em. Weather

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m. 7a. m. 10:18a. m. 2 p. m. 9 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	29.903	7414	60 66 70 57 85 90	W W E S. E E	7 6 7 6 12	.46	Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Fair. T.storm Lt. rain.
Maximo				67.	town	. 21	
16/94 407	1 15		ente	AGO, AI	ug. 1	9-10:1	S p. m.
Station	W.	Thr. 2: 18 p.m.	Ther. 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:	W	ind	R	n Wth'r
Albany Alpena, M		76	78	8., fres	sh		T. st'm
Alpena, M	leh	74	60	N. W.,	gen	tle   .0	Clear.
Breckingie	ще	74	70	N.W.	gent	le	Clear.
Buffalo	******	92	82	3 40	Lent	100	Clear.
Cheyenne			59	8. W.	frest	1 6	Cl'dy.
Chicago		78	70	REALID.		4	6 L.rain.
Cincinnati		91 -	78				
Cleveland		70	63 76 62	S. E.,	fresh	1 2	Cl'dy. Cl'dy. Fair. Cl'dy. Clear. Clear.
Davenpor Denver		80	76	W. Re	ntle.	1	Fair.
Des Moins		87	73	N Ger	wnt.		Cray.
Detroit		87	73	Calm	Lue.		Clear.
Dodge City	F	36 4			*****		CIF K.
Dubuque.		82					
Duluth		70	71	S. W.,	rent	e1	Crdv.
Erie	******	67	20	S. fres	h		Cl'dy.
Escanaba.	******	73	66				
Fort Garry		74 96	51	Calm.			Fair.
FortGibeo Grand Ha	PAR.	74	83	S., Ires	B		Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Clear.
Indianapo	its	94	43	D., Ingn	b	**   ***	Fair.
			80	N.W.	gent	le 0	Pale.
La Crosso. Leavenwo Louisville Madison.	******	77	. 74	S. ligh	t	.0.	Clear
Leavenwo	rth	95	. 78	N. W.,	fresi	0.	Clear. Cl'dy. Clear. Fair. Fair. Clear. Cl'dy.
Louisville	******	36	81	S., fre	sh		Clear.
Marquette	*** ****	78	0	H., gen	tle.	8	Fair.
Memphis.	******	28	56.	X. W.	light		Fair.
		6	68	N. M.	n		Clear.
Nashville		48		S. gun	tie		Cray.
New Orles	ns	85	83 81	8. E., 1	ight.	200	Fair. Fair. Cl'dy. Clear. Cl'dy.
North Pla	tte	83	74	S. E., 1	ght.		Cl'dy.
Omaha	******	87	75	N.W.,	gent	le	Clear.
Pioche		3000	60	S., gent	le	2	Cl'dy.
Pioche Piusburg. Port Huro	******	NS I	68	W., ger	ntle.	** ***	Clear.
Port Harc	n	70	6	N M	lich	. 8	Ca'dy.
Rochester.		79	68	8. W.	Post	1 12	Cray.
Sacrament	0	81	TT	S. fres	h		Cl'dy. Cl'dy. Clear.
Palt Lake	oty	80	251				cts.
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Shrevepor		100	55	Column .	Ires	D.	Clear.
Surface le	*****	36	87	W Poor	*****		Clear.
St. Longs.	*****	8	88	N. W.	mag i	** ***	Cray.
St. Paul		SL	70	N. W	cent	10	Closs.
Toledo	*****	共	13	W. Tre	sh.	91	T stre
Windrahman.	-	01 74	60	Con Page	100		A . D . MI

HAMBURG, Aug. 19,-Arrived, the Servia, from New York. ming, from New York.

#### FOREIGN.

Secretary Forster's Visit to Ireland of No Political Significance.

Recent Floods in Germany Very Disastrous to the Crops.

Famine Feared in Some of the Inundated Districts.

List of New Bishops to Be Announce at the Papal Consistory.

England Preparing Another Note to Turkey in the Interest of the Powers.

IRELAND. THE COERCION ACTS. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- It is said that some of

the Dublin officials have been urgently pressing for a renewal of the Coercion acts. THE HARVEST in the West of Ireland is now certain to be DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held a long interview with the Castle officials and law advisers of the Crown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the rumors that Forster had been sent to Ireland were untrue. He went there in the ordinary course of his busi-

The Under Foreign Secretary, replying to question, said of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Fortune Bay fisheries that the Government would not produce the correspond ence now, but hoped to do so soon.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Seere tary, answering a question, said the Government had received no information regarding ment had received no information regarding the reported strangulation of a lady of the Sultan's harem who had taken refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, but was subsequently surrendered. He said there was no reason to believe it to be true, and that the Government had telegraphed for in-formation.

DEAD. The Rev. William Cookesley died at the STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS.

A colossal bronze statue of Robert Bur for New York, has been completed by John Steel, sculptor to the Queen. WOOL SALES,

At to-day's wool sales there was a better feeling, and the biddings were more ani-mated. Prices were perceptibly firmer. Sev-en thousand four hundred bales were sold, chiefly Sydney, New Zealand, and Cape.

GERMANY.

CROPS DESTROYED. BERLIN, Aug. 19.-The papers are again full of disheartening reports of the harvest in Silesia, Posen, and East and West Prussia. The crops in certain districts of these Prov inces may be said to be wholly destroyed lives lost, railway and river embankments swept away, bridges broken down, villages flooded, farms inundated, and vast tracts of grain-growing land converted into lakes and swamps by the torrents of rain. A great famine is feared in all the above-named

provinces. The correspondent who penetrated to the furthermost parts of Silesia estimates in one potato district alone that the damage done amounts to 150,000 marks, while 200,000 acres of arable land and pasture-ground were in-undated by the overflow of the Oder. In the neighborhood of Oppeln 3,000 acres of potato fields are covered with water. Whole clumps of villages are isolated, The rain was so violent that in a few hours the river Neisse rose six feet.

is inundated. Not only is the grain de-stroyed, but the straw also. It is feared in some places the wetness of the ground may disastrously delay or altogether prevent

may disastrously delay or altogether prevent its preparation for next year's seed.

In the District of Kulen, West Prussia, a twenty-four hours' rain completely ruined the harvest, especially wheat. In some parts of East and West Prussia the fields are so impassable it is impossible to garner what remains of the grain. Potatoes are beginning to rot. It will thus appear that the official estimate of the German harvest prospects recently published will have to be greatly lowered. Rye is almost wholly destroyed. Wheat and barley have little surviving value in the market. For the laboring portion of the community the failure of the potato crop is the most serious, and the aid of the Government is already being earnestly invoked.

A MARRIAGE LEGALLY DISSOLVED. A MARRIAGE LEGALLY DISSOLVED.

The last obstacle to the appointment of Count Von Hatzfeld as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been removed, his marriage with the American lady, Miss Moulton, having been legally dissolved. THE FREE-TRADERS.

THE FREE-TRADERS.

The grand division of the National Liberals will begin to assume practical form next week, when Dr. Forkenbeck, ex-President of the Reichstag, and Herr Rickert will offer a new program aimed against Prince Bismarck's policy. The members of the new faction are stanch advocates of free trade. It is expected that for the present about twenty-four National Liberals will follow the lead of Dr. Forkenbeck, and thus strengthen the free Forkenbeck, and thus strengthen the fre trade party considerably.

TURKEY.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF KADIR PASHA. LONDON, Aug. 19.-It is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan's Prime Minister, Kadir Pasha, has resigned, and that a new Cabinet is forming. PROPOSED UNION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.—The British

Commissioner, who has completed a tour through Eastern Roumelia, has ascertained that Pan-Slavist preparations are being made with a view to a union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria in the event of war between Greece and Turkey. THE REPLY OF THE PORTE

to the collective note in reference to the Mon-tenegrin question has been delivered to the Ambassadors. It asks that the term allowed for the cession of the territory be prolonged

London, Aug. 19.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte in its note to the Powers declines to participate in the coercive measures mentioned by the Powers.

A Vienna dispatch from Cattaro announces that the Porte has placed two transport ships at the disposal of the inhabitants of Duleigno BUSTCHUK.

London, Aug. 19.—It is reported that a Russian transport has arrived at Rustchuk with munitions of war, and that sixteen Rus-sian officers and 370 soldiers landed from the A FRESH NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An Athens dispatch says England has finally accepted the task refused by France of drawing up a freshnote in regard to the Greek question on the basis approved by the Powers rejecting the Porte's suggestions.

THE OPENING OF COREAN PORTS DEMANDED St. Petensburg, Aug. 19.—The Novoe Vremya says: "The opening of the Corean ports would at once establish a flourishing commerce between them and Siberia, supplying the Amoor provinces with provisions and emigrants. If our representations are backed by the full force of our Pacific fleet, the Coreans will hardly dare resist. In opening up Corea our fleet will render Russia a service which the heavy expenditure for the support and improvement of the navy entitles her to demand."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington Territory

THE CORN-CROP.

Dispatches Showing the Condition of the Fields in Illinois

Very Serious Injury by the Drought Reported in the Former State.

Favorable Nature,

with succession to Archbishop Henni, at Mil-waukee; the Rev. Portillo, Bishop in parti-bus and Vicar Apostolic of Lower Califor-nia; James Laird Patterson, Bishop in parti-bus. Known. It is denied that the Italian Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg have been summoned here. ILLINOIS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU AND CHILL. PANAMA, Aug. 10.-Advices from the South state the Chilians are more determined than ever to capture Lima, and have gathered a force of 30,000 men about the city, which they propose to increase to 45,000. The garrison consists of 10,000 effective men. It is stated that the Chilians have 6,000 men in the Northern Department of Peru destroying plantations and sacking defenseless The exports of Chili the past four months are largely in excess of the imports, and 2,000,000 more than the same period last year.

AFGHANISTAN.

BOMBARDING CANDAHAR. SIMI.A, Aug. 19.—Rumors have reached the reached the south side of Candahar at the Shikarah gate. The cannonade was kept up from morning to evening on three sides of the city. The Brit-ish loss is trifling.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Council of Ministers has decided to take preventive measures in view of the present attitude of the Carlists in the Basque provinces.

DIPORTANT. The Pope has accepted the office of god-father to the expected heir to the throne.

# STORM DAMAGE.

THE DAKOTA CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 19,—A Fargo special to the Pioneer-Press says three deaths are known to have resulted from the terrible storm of Tuesday night that passed over the southern portion of Cass County. Mr. Alexander Brunnell, living twelve mfles south of Fargo, was killed by his house falling in and burying him. A child of Charles Dukelow, 12 years old, living in the

same neighborhood, and a Mr. Brown, living about nine miles south of Mapleton, are also victims of the disaster. There are other reported deaths, but the three above named are all that are known to have been killed. The action of the storm was remarkable. The spokes of large farm wagons were literally torn from the hubs, the tires and springs bent and twisted, and the whole mass blown many rods distant. In some places funnelshaped clouds were seen to descend to the earth, traveling along for a distance of a mile or two, and then ascending. Its track afterward was marked by the destruction of every object. Wheat straws are found in the fields everywhere ten or twelve miles distant from the path of the storm. As stated in the iles distant As stated in the storm. As stated in the storm is patch of your correspondent yesterday, the injury to the crops will only be felt by the families who were unfortunate enough to be struck by the cyclone, but will not affect the estimated yield already published. It is not thought that more than fifty farmhouses have been demolished.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 19.—During the heavy storm here last night the lightning played many strange pranks. It struck the furniture, tearing the carpets, etc., and re-tired without doing harm to the inmates or firing the house. A barn in which was a valuable team belonging to David Owens was also struck and the horses killed. Another team standing in an adjoining stable were uniquired.

Another team standing in an adjoining stable were uninjured.

Spatial Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19.—Thomas Hewel, of Germantown, Smith County, while eating supper with his wire and children, was struck by lightning and killed. No one else was injured. Every dish on the table was broken.

PUERLO, Aug. 19.—The Pueblo Reduction

was broken.
PUEBLO, Aug. 19.—The Pueblo Reduction
Works were struck by lightning and totally
destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$12,000;
insurance, \$2,000.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—The Sentinel's Juneau special says the residence of
Judge Lewis was struck by lightning and
entirely consumed this morning. Loss, \$8,000;
insurance, \$3,000. insurance, \$3,000.

WIND AND RAIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The storm hat visited the eastern part of the city and the suburban town of Irvington last night, raged with great fury for over two hours, doing considerable damage to fruit-trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and the cornfields, the latter being swept almost flat. The hall fell in great quantities as thick as flakes in a snow-storm, and some of the stones were as large as walnuts. The creeks, Pleasant, Pogue's, and Buck, rose to extraordinary hights in a short time, the former being higher than the oldest inhabhabitant remembers it to have been before. The bridge north of Irvington was washed away by the flood. The wind and rain extended as far east as Greenfield, and the conductor on the Pan-Handle train reports that several houses in the vicinity of Cumberland were blown over and destroyed.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 19.—About this afternoon a terrible wind and hall storm visited the city. A large frame building used by the Troy Laundry blew down, and five laundresses were buried in the ruins, which caught fire. The storm extinguished the flames at once, and the women were re cued. Amelia Flutler, Amelia Armack, and Mary Meyers were badly hurt by falling timbers, but will recover. Two others were slightly injured. The storm also blew down telegraph poles, fences, trees, bilboards, unroofed several houses, demolished glass fronts, etc.

ощо. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.-The Gazette's Urbana, O., special says a severe windstorm passed over that place to-day. The most serious damage was to the United States Rolling-Stock Works, where the black-smith shop was blown down. A number of people were in the building at the time, but escaped with slight injuries. B. F. Leonard, Superintenderh, was saved by being under a skylight of the roof when it fell. Thirty men were thrown out of employment.

EQUALIZATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—At the meet ing of the State Board of Equalization to-day the Auditor laid before the Board the print-ed tabulated statement of the assessment for 

Grand aggregate. \$744,742,846 \$739,460,909 crease 5,281,937 The Committee on Railroads, of which Mr. Warner is Chairman, is making considerable progress, and expects to get at the assessment of railroad property next wask.

AAAIA and lowa.

Reports from Iows Generally of

Indicating One of the Largest Yields Ever

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 18.—We are having a long spell of dry weather here now, and the result is very detrimental to corn and potatoes. Corn did promise to be unusually good, but the dry weather coming on so soon and continuing so long has ripened the crop up too fast. It has not given it time to fill out, and the consequence will be that it will not yield near as large as was expected a few weeks ago. Feed in the pastures is getting to be very short and rain is very badly needed. Farmers are thrashing now.

Oats are yielding from forty to sixty-five bushels to the acre. Not much wheat has been thrashed, and what has yields very light. Have not yet been informed regard ing the yield of barley and rye.. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—The long-continued dry weather has very materially changed the crop prospect in McLean, The full extent of the damage is not yet realized. It seems certain that many fields, more particularly in the western and southern portions of McLean, those planted earliest upon land in the best state of cultivation, where constant rains state of cultivation, where constant rains had the least effect, will yield large crops of sound corn, which will be the heaviest in weight we have ever seen. It is also true that in the eastern, as well as in other sections, there are thousands of acres of low, wet, and undrained land, planted late, tended with great difficulty in rainy weather, upon which injury has been done that is irreparable. The leaves have turned yellow, fired, as the farmers call it, and no amount of rain will bring forth a good harvest. Between these two extremes there will be found the largest amount of crop, and the prospect in these fields is not so easily determined; but there is much of this which may be more or less injured. Opinions differ, some going so far as to insist that our total crop is but one-half of last year, while others think we shall harvest a full average. Fortunately there is a large amount of hay, straw, and coarse fodder, and although much of this must be seen fed to cattle in default of good pasture, there is no danger of a remarkable

scarcity of feed. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 19 .- The corn in this county is rained on account of there being no rain for the last five weeks to speak of. t will not yield one-half a grop, and the rmers are sorely disappointed over their had luck. The crop at one time was beautiful, and the prospects were brilliant. The loss to farmers will be immense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EPPINGHAM, Ill., Aug. 19.—The corn crop

in this county will be almost a total failure. Rain may yet save the late crop, but under eircumstances it will be a very small

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DIXON, Ill., Aug. 19.—The breadth of corn planted this spring was unusually large, and up to two weeks ago promised well. The extent of damage by the present drought is estimated by competent judges to be fully 20 Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

CARROLTON, Ill., Aug. 19.-The estimate of the growing corn-crop for Green County crop; the late planting almost a total failure, special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 19.—The corn crop in this section is suffering for rain, and the crop has already been shortened one-third, by drought. Unless rain comes soon the late planted will not yield much. A trip of thirty miles by team to-day justifies the above.

the late planted will not yield muen. A trip of thirty miles by team to-day justifies the above.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 19.—The protracted dry weather in this vicinity has ruined the corn-crop. There will not be more than a fourth of a yield. Rain could not help it now. Many farmers are cutting corn for fodder. In the creek bottoms the fields look better, and green. Chinch-bugs are taking all they can get of the late planted. Farmers with corn-crops are discouraged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., Aug. 19.—Two such hot days as Wednesday and Thursday have never been known in this region. Yesterday at noon the mercury in the shade stood at 103; to-day, 102. No rain has fallen here except one slight shower since the Fourth of July. What effect such a condition must have brought about upon the corn crop, I leave it to the bulls and bears, and cows and oxen on the Board of Trade to answer, for they always know a great deal more about the condition of crops than those who raise them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., Aug. 19.—The prospect for early corn is good. Late corn will be short.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUILLINGTON, IOWN, Aug. 18.—The prospect for an unprecedented yield of corn this season is not near as good at the present time as it was three weeks since. The weather during the past few weeks has been very dry and excessively hot, baking the ground, and causing corn to harden in the ear before attaining full size, thus injuring the quality of the product and reducing the yield. Farmers differ as to the extent of the injury already sustained some claiming that the stalk is too dry to be benefited by rain, while others claim that a good rain soon will revive the plant, and that the injury thus far sustained will amount to little it the present dry spell will speedily end. It is the opinion of those who ought to be well informed that the injury is limited to certain localities. jury is limited to certain localities, and that the yield will be a good average or better. A heavy storm is prevailing to-night, attended by a copious rainfall, which will no doubt be of incalculable benefit to corn and

other growing crops.

Special Disacted to The Odcaso Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 19.—Two prominent members of the State Agricultural Soinent members of the State Agricultural So-ciety stated to-night; The acreage of corn in this section is 20 per cent larger than ever before. Condition excellent. The stalks are well loaded, the ears large, filled completely, the kernels plump and compact. In a week or ten days the severest frost could do no harm to the corn itself. Rain would make the crops no bet ter.

Considerable thrashing is done. Wheat yields better than anticipated. Oats is an

Considerable thrashing is done. Wheat yields better than anticipated. Oats is an immense yield, and the quality fine.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 19.—The corn crop of lowa is safe beyond the effect of the drought, and ten days will put it beyond frost. Owing to the early opening of spring it has matured early. Recent rains have helped forward sporadic fields planted late, where winter wheat falled. The crop is simply prodigious and unprecedented in the history or the State. Farmers in town to-day say the only trouble was to get money to buy the necessary lumber to build cribs to put away the corn. They don't know what can be done with it. The corn-crop along the line of the Chicago & Rock Island Road will alone tax the road to move it.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago & Rock Island Road will alone tax the road to move it.

DAVENPOET, Ia., Aug. 19.—The corn crop in this region is turning out spiendidly.

Farmers say that in both quantity and quality it will excel that of many previous years. Thus far the weather has been all that could have been desired, and the stalks have grown wonderfully. Several specimens have been brought to this city, measuring over fifteen feet in length, and the first ear of corn found eight feet six linches above the ground. With a little more rain during the balance of the season than we have had lately, the farmers will be perfectly satisfied. The grain is already fully developed, and the ripening process has almost begun.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA.

Special Directe to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—This week and the remainder of the month promise to be a notable time in the political history of this county. Last Saturday the Republicans held their County Convention, placing in the field a complete ticket, and have started in with the intention of electing at least a part of it. Such an undertaking, in the face of 800 Democratic majority, seems extreme soo Democratic majority, seems extreme folly; but, notwithstanding, the chances for partial success are decidedly in our favor. The nominees of that Convention, instead of holding back walting for somebody to turn up something, started in the following Monday evening on their canvass, and have held a meeting at some place in the county every night since, and have arrangements for a meeting for every night during the remainder of the month, and some nights for two meetings. These gatherings are being held in the school-disgatherings are being held in the school-dis-tricts, and the crowds so far are very gratifying. In every district a perfect organization has been made, and a Republican club formed in every township. Each succeeding day is adding strength to the party in the mi-nority; and, unless there is a great change, when the ides of October have come the Democratic party of "Old Shelby" will find that their heretofore handsome majority has been very badly caved in.

that their heretofore handsome majority has been very badly caved in.

The most prominent man who is at present engaged in canvassing the county is the Hon. Stanton J. Pelle, Republican candidate for Congress. The Democracy freely admit that no Republican ever met with such marked success in this country as is shown by Mr. Peele at his meetings. Last night he addressed in Norristown, can miles south of here, the largest meeting ever held in the county outside of this place. The distinguished gentleman is a fine speaker, and possesses the right kind of grit to win. He never makes an assertion without proving it, and never makes an attack unless he can carry the citadel. A prominent Democrat and an office-holder admitted yesterday that there was no chance to prominent Democrat and an office-holder ad-mitted yesterday that there was no chance to elect Byfield, as Peele had the bulge and would hold it.

The Republicans here are decidedly jubil lant over their prospects, and are sanguing at least of reducing the Democratic majority. in the county fully one-half. As soon as the list of appointments now made run out, an-other will be made, and the ball kept rolling

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—The Seventeenth
Congressional District Convention was held to-day in Brambel's Hall, in East St. Louis. The delegates to the Convention presented a somewhat motley appearance, and a superabundance of linen dusters prevailed. The proceedings were, however, conducted in a quiet manner, and there was no disturbance of any kind. Mr. Milton McClure, Chalrman of the Democratic Congressional Committee of tion to order, and read the call. Col. Adolph Englemann, of St. Clair County, was nominated for Temporary Chairman, on taking his seat, made quite a lengthy speech, during the course of which he referred to the fact that inasmuch as the Democratic National nominees were Hancock and English, the Convention had assembled under very favorable auspices. J. M. Sullivan, of East St. Louis, was non inated for Secretary, after which Mr. Gus Walker moved that the temporary organiza-Walker moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. The motion was carried unanimously. He moved also the appointment by the Chair of a Committee on Credentials, but the motion was amended by Mir. F. E. Schell, who suggested that the Chairman of each delegation hand in the names comprising his delegation. The Congressional district comprises Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, and Macoupin Counties.

Mr. McClure, in a brief speech, submitted for the consideration of the Convention the

Mr. McClure, in a brief speech, submitted for the consideration of the Convention the name of the Hon. William R. Morrison, the present Congressional incumbent. The mention of his name elicited considerable enthusiasm, and his renomination was made by acclamation. Having entered the hall just after his nomination was made known, he was called upon for a speech, which he delivered, being interrupted frequently by the applicate of his atmicace. Mr. John Coffinger was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization, after which the Convention adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Republican primaries for the selection of delegates to attend the County Congressional Convention were held at this place yesterniay. J. C. Sberwin, M. C., received over his competitor, Mr. S. S. Mann, of Elgin, out of a total vote of 297, a majority of 38. Much interest was manifested in this and neighboring towns as to the result, which is in general satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

vote of 297, a majority of 33. Much interest was manifested in this and neighboring towns as to the result, which is in general satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribume.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District met in convention in this city to-day. The district is composed of Knox, Peoria, Falton, and Stark Counties. D. T. Thornton, of Fulton County, was elected Chairman, and F. W. Ross, of Stark County, Secretary. Dr. G. A. Wilson, N. E. Worthington, the Hon. L. W. James, and the Hon. J. Lee, of Peoria, and C. G. Whitney, of Canton, were put in nomination. Lee was nominated on the seventh formal ballot, Dr. Wilson was the favorit at the start, and on the third ballot came within one vote of securing the nomination, but, having made the race twice before and meeting with defeat both times, he was thrown overboard for a fresh horse. Lee has served a term as Senator from this district. He is quite popular, and may possibly be elected, owing to the disaffection among the Republican ranks in regard to Lewis, the nominee.

C. F. Robinson, of Fulton; F. C. Smith, of Knox; and J. R. Marshall, of Fulton, were put in nomination for member of the State Board of Equalization. Marshall withdrew, and Robinson was nominated on the first ballot. The following were selected as the Congressional Committee: W. J. Dycks, of Fulton; J. H. Graham, of Knox; Judge J. W. Cochrane, of Peoria; and Pat Blair, of Stark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joshier, Hl., Aug. 19.—The Democracy of Will County in convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, Peter Adler, of Joliet; Circuit Clerk, John D. Henderson, of Wilmington; Stare's Attorney, J. L. O'Donnell, of Joliet; Coroner, F. W. Werner, of Joliet; Representatives, Dr. P. B. Shumway, of Peotone, and Thomas Williams, of Du Fage. Twenty-three delegates to the Congressional Convention were appointed, without instructions.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Democrats of De

COLORADO.

COLORADO.

LEADVILLE, Aug. 19.—Cancuses of the leading delegations in the Democratic State Convention in session here were held last evening to consider the martial law resolution, and considerable feeling was exhibited. The Democrat this morning says: "We tell the Convention plainty and in the most unequivocal and emphatic terms that the introduction of the resolution, or rather its pass-sage and adoption, will prove the entering wedge, and will so rend and divide the Democratic party that its defeat at the polls will surely follow. The question is one affecting only the local interest of Leadville, and the party throughout the State should not tolerate its destroying presence in the Convention."

tion; also declaring that the system of court fees and costs is oppressive.

The Martial law resolutions then came mand were debated all the morning, when he convention adjourned for a recess. In matter was still being discussed, and my occupy the entire day. This is the feature of the Convention proceeding much interest is manifested in the result. The plank consuring the declaration martial law passed by a vote of 225 to 9. The platform was then adopted as a way Adair Wilson was unanimously nominator Governor, but declined. The Convention adjourned till 9 a.m.

TOWA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna McGregor, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Republication of the Third Congressional District of Ion to-day renominated the Hon. Thomas Upder addressed the Convention in a

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was saying could out sin states have to were, ocrats Union that, Hanco tee Union them. been though pers vifact the Case colore and the Case colore allow port and the Case colore allow port and the Case colore allow port and the Case colore allow the Case colore allow that the Case colore allow the Case colore allow the Case colore and the Case colore allow the Case colore allowed the Case colore allowed the Case colore and the Case colore allowed the Case colore and the C

addressed the Convention in a stime speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chiesce Tribusers of the Congressional District Republican Convention met in this city to-day and nominated Moses A. McCoid by acclamation. The resultions indorse the platform and nomines of the Chicago Convention, and commendate record of Mr. McCoid in Congress in Hon. James F. Wilson and the nomines addressed the Convention on the political issue of the day. The Convention was marked by the best of feeling and great enthusias.

Special Dispatch to The Chi-Toledo, O., Aug. 19,—Judge Ritchie, Toledo, O., Aug. 18.—Judge Ritchie, Republican candidate for Congress, was welcomed home to-night on his arrival at the depot by a procession of Republican wand clubs 1,000 strong, bearing torches, and headed by a band of music. The Judge was headed by a band of music. The Judge was escorted to the steps of the Post-Office, when he was introduced by J. M. Brown, and made a brief speech of acknowledgment. The recting is very good among Republican here, and they are highly confident of carring the district this fall.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—The Hon. W. R. Hartelius was nominated for Congress. Hutchins was nominated for Congress a Ironton, O., to-day by the Democratic Con

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribust.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Republican Assembly District selected Hazelton deb gates at their Convention held in Platte ville yesterday. Delegates bladged to Mr. Hazelton have already been selected in the Northern and Southern Assembly District of Grant and the Northern Assembly District of Iowa Counties, assuring his nomination beyond the possibility of a doubt.

MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—A mass conve-tion of the Maine Temperance Society non-nated Joshua N. Osgood for Governor. LEWISTON, Me., Aug., 19.-T wenty-one ers, organized as a Prohibition District Co-vention this afternoon and nominated Henry Tallman, of Bath, for Congress. MICHIGAN,

MICHIGAN,
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—The Gree
backers of the Third District (McGowara
nominated Henry C. Hodge, of Jackson
County, for Congress. Hodge was a menber of the last State Senate, and formerly a
Democrat. emocrat. VIRGINIA FREDERICKSBURG, Ya., Aug. 19.—Judge John Critcher was nominated for Congress by the Readjusters of the First Virginia Dis-

VERMONT. St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the Third District nominated John W. Currier for Congress.

TEXAS. WACO, Tex., Aug. 19.-R. Q. Miles has been nominated for Congress by the Denothe Fourth District.

INDIANS. VICTORIA'S BAND. under date of Ang. 18, stating that he had been informed by Dr. Samingo that Col. more troops and arrange for more c against Victoria both in Mexico and on this side of the Rio Grande. The hostiles are now in the Candelaria Mountains, where it is believed they will remain for some time unless attacked, in which case they would move on toward Lake Guseman. The Mexican troops are now in detachments guarding the villages east of the Candelaria Mountains. Col. Valle expects to return to his command by next Monday. The Indians attacked the herders last Sunday in charge of Mexican troops at the tanks. They were driven of after considerable firing, having secured one horse. No casualties were reported. Dr. Samingo reports that the Governor of Chinuahua will take the field in person with 500 men. Two Mexicans were killed by the indians in the Runta Deventana Mountains. The place in the Sierra de la Candelaria where Victoria has taken refuge is about this miles from El Paso.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington Territory says the steamer California arrived from Sitka to-day. A large number of British Co Jumbia Indians are reported in Cress Sound, killing sea-otters out of season. The Alaska Indians threaten if this is not stopped, they will attack the British Columbia Indians. William Gor-British Columbia Indians. William Governeur Morris, Treasury Agent for Alaxa, chartered a propeller, which Capt. Beards lee, of the Jamestown, fitted with two howitzers and a Gatling run, and manned with sailors, marines and officers was to have sailed for Cress Sound the day the California left Sitka, the 11th inst., with Norris on board. The British Columbia Indians are also charged with smuggling. smuggling.

SITTING BULL'S BAND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribest
Sr. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19.—Information was received at military headquarters
Paul yesterday that hostile Sloux in had surrendered at Fort Keogh, and is reported that 1,000 more are on the ray to surrender. It is reported also that most of Sitting Bull's Indian are north on the Missouri River engaged some hostile operations; that they have taken possession of Poplar Creek already, and that the Agent has asked for troops. The substance of the dispatch was sent to Gen. Terry at Washington.

OBITUARY.

LA Chosse, Wis., Aug. 10.—A telegram received here this morning from Des Moines, In., announces the death of John Servis.

Is., announces the death of John Servis, mold resident here, but of late years of Chiese.

By Mr. Servis left this city in 1872, and excaged in the clothing business in Chiese, and was in business there several years, when his business, mostly lumber, required all his attention, and he sold out and has lived in a particular place since. Mr. Servis was large property owner here as well as in Chicago.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19.—The Hon. James Alexander Sedden died at his residence in Gooshland County this morning, aged by years. He represented this district in the 29th and 33d Congress, defeating John Minos Botts. He was a member of the Peace Commission in 1801; was elected to the Confederate Congress the same year, and made Confederate Secretary of War in 1802. Mr. Sedden was a descendant of William Alexander, of Menstric, Scotland, the first Earl of Starting.

New York, Aug. 19.—The continued la movements of grain and provisions on canals and the remanerative freights paid pronounced by members of the Produce change a revival of activity beyond a known for many years. The official show that the movement on causes so opened until Aug. 14 are fully 30

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#### KATE DODSON.

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The Democrats Remove the Widow of a Colored Union Soldier from Office.

medication of the Way in Which the Democrats Propose to Protect the Dependants of Union Soldiers.

The Protege of Sumner, Morton, and Yates Left Destitute.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—It is an old aying that the soothsayers of ancient Rome could not look each other in the face without smiling. Mr. William Wallace, United have been troubled much as the soothsayers were, when he recently stated that the Dem-Union soldiers and of their dependants, and that, if it should be necessary, Gen. Hancock himself would give a guarantee to that effect—to whatsoever Union soldiers might be disposed to vote for been even more emphatic if it had been thought that the wicked Republican newspapers would make a noise about the simple fact that the widow of a colored Union sol-dier had been discharged from her place at the Capitol. But Kate Dodson was a poor colored woman, and her place was wanted; and it did not matter that she was herand it did not matter that she was her-self a cripple because the brutal violence of ex-slaveholders had sought to destroy her on account of her color. Nor did it matter that Senators Beck and Wallace had both pledged themselves in open Senate that she should not be removed from the position thich she for twenty years has held as "female attendant upon the ladies' retiringroom" at the Senate. But she is removed,
and the poor woman, who was crippled by
Democratic wrath because she was colored,
is now to be turned upon the world to support a family as best she may, because some Democrat wants the place.

She is a very humble person, yet she has occupied quite a place in the political annals of this country. The following passage from the Congressional Globe of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, will tell something of her history:

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN CARS. Mr. Morrill, of Maine-"I now ask the inalgence of the Senator from Maryland to allow me to call up a simple resolution of in-quiry, offered by me on Monday last, in re-lation to an occurrence on the cars between here and Alexandria."

quiry, offered by me on Monday last, in relation to an occurrence on the cars between here and Alexandria."

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the forcible tiectment from the cars of the Alexandria, Washington & Georgetown Railroad of one of the employes of the Senate, on account of race, on Saturday, the 8th inst.,—with power to send for persons and papers; and that saill Committee be further instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the rights of passengers on said road."

Mr. Summer—"I wish to read a statement of the outrage which is referred to in the resolution. I take it from one of the newspapers of the city, as follows:

""A dastardly outrage was perpetrated in Alexandria on Saturday afternoon, which is justly considered a disgrace to this age of civilization. Mrs. Kate Brown Dodson, an educated, refined, and neatly-dressed colored woman, who is in charge of the ladies' room in the Senate wing of the Capitol-Building, who had been to Alexandria to visit a sick relative, entered the 'white' car of the local train to return to this city, she having a return-ticket, and having gone to Alexandria in the same car. While sitting there she was accosted by the conductor, who ordered her to leave the car; and, upon refusing to comply with the unjust request, she was roughly seized by the conductor, who, with the assistance of several representatives of the "chivalry" of the South, finally succeeded in ejecting her. While standing upon the platform, a gentleman employed in a clerical capacity at the Capitol chanced to recognize her, and, upon hearing a statement of the outrage, at once livide teach, her was required the best teach her was required. capitol chanced to recognize her, and, upon hearing a statement of the outrage, at once kindly took her under his protection, obtained a seat, and accompanied her to the city. Her right side and arm were badly bruised by the rough treatment she received, and her injuries were more serious from the fact of her delicate health. She is now under medical treatment."

"I have seen in the marble room of the Senate the surgeon who has been in attendance on the sufferer, and he has described to me her unfortunate condition. He represents the contusions that she has received as very serious. Now, I wish to characterize this outrage as the newspapers have characterized tol chanced to recognize her, and,

very serious. Now, I wish to characterize this outrage as the newspapers have characterized it, as dastardly; and the question for the Senate will be whether such an outrage shall be allowed to pass without some judgment.—some way, indeed, of reaching the offender,—and here the offender is the railroad company.—unless the act of this agent shall be at once disavowed."

Mr. Fessenden—"And proper reparation made."

Mr. Sumners—"And, the Senator from Maine says, proper reparation made. It may be said that she should be turned over to the courts. The courts are too slow for justice in such a case."

m such a case."

Mr. Yates—"I rise simply to say that the Senator from Kentucky, and others on the Senator for the Declaration of American lindependence, English, Irish, Portuguese, Germans, negroes,—all are citizens. That is the idea of the Declaration of American Independence; that is the doctrine for which the Union Republican party now exists; and the sooner we learn this the better, because in less than five years—aye, in less than three years—from this moment, by Congressional enactment, every man in this country, white or black, will have his vote at the polls as a free American citizen.

"Sir, not long since, upon a distant sea, in the case of Martin Kozsta, the words 'I am an American citizen,' were the talisman of protection to an unnaturalized foreigner, but one who had declared his purpose to become an American citizen, and the flag of Austria fell before the flutter of the Stars and Stipes. Shall it be said that, in the District of Columbia, in the face of the Capitol, with all its giorious memories, where Freedom was born, an American citizen shall be turned out of the cars, shall enjoy no rights, shall have no privileges, shall be traited with a tyranny worse than that imposed upon any serf in Europe? Sir, if I were a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I should be in favor of reporting a bill to abate as a nuisance any misoad company running a railroad through the District of Columbia that did not accord squal rights to citizens."

Mr. Drake—"I do not suppose that there will be any serious opposition to the passage of this resolution; but there are circumtances in this case which have not been adverted to, and which ought to be brought out in full view before the American people. I venture to say that there is not a Senator on this foor, nor a visitor to the Capitol, who has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the woman who is the subject of this outrage that is now before the Senate, who has not been impressed with her truly ladylike character,—an educated, intelligent, respectable, and to all appearance refined woman, not darker in complexion than some that visit this Capitol from different parts of this Nation and move in the society of Washington. She is found upon a railroad-car upon which she had before ridden unquestioned when she got into it at Washington to go to Alexandria, but, when setting into it at Alexandria, outside of the District of Columbia, to return to Washington, she is assailed with the information that 'They do not allow damned niggers to ride in those cars, anyhow'; and when she remonstrates, and shows that she has bought the right to come to Washington in that car, and that she went from Washington in that car, and that she went from Washington to Alexandria in that car, she is ruthlesly and brutally seized by a policeman, kept there for the purpose by that Company; and, when she resists his attempt to put her of the car by force, he calls others of like kind to his aid, and with bruises and distortions of her limbs, and agravated wrongs, she is thrust from the cars, while other negro women sit there undisturbed, because, forsooth, they have some white woman's baby in their arms. In other words, nextoes are to be tolerated in the cars

of that road while they are in a servile capacity; but the octoroon, between whom and the white woman by whose side she sits it were difficult to discover the difference,—if she goes as a free woman, not charged in a servile capacity for any one, is to be rudely thrust from the cars, while Southern blackguards sit there with impunity. Sir, this is a thing that the Senate, in my judgment, should take notice of. It is an outrage upon an American woman, a citizen of the United States, which we have no right to leave uninvestigated, though she were much less of a lady in her nature and bearing than she is."

of that read while they are in a servite spacety; but the actorous, beyong when the spacety; but the actorous, beyong when it were difficult to discover the difference. It is not controlled that the control is not controlled the control of the co leave uninvestigated, though she were much less of a lady in her nature and bearing than she is."

Mr. Morton—"Mr. President, I do not quite agree with my colleague in his statement of the question, It is not a question whether the Senate is to protect its employés in their personal rights as they travel about the country. Here is an outrage that has been committed,—a palpable one,—an outrage growing out of the prejudice against color; that prejudice which now constitutes the staple of politics with one party; that prejudice which is now oppressing 5,000,000 people in this country and seeking to deprive them of all civil as well as political rights. This case is not simply sensational in its character. A respectable colored woman, it is said, has been ejected from the car for no other offense than on account of her color, and the Senator from Massachusetts proposes by this resolution, as I understand, to inquire whether there is any adequate civil remedy for this outrage. It is as proper a subject for inquiry as any other that could come before the Senate.

"Sir, the outrage in this case is not an isolated one. I am informed, and believe, that they are occurring almost every day, and perhaps frequently every day, on Southern railroads, and perhaps sometimes on Northern ones. If there is an adequate remedy within the reach of the persons who are thus outraged, they ought to know it. If there is not, one ought to be provided.

"Sir, when it is said that this is sensational [It had been so charged by Hendricks], what is meant by it? I suppose it is because a negro is involved in it. But, sir, whenever there is an offense committed against a negro is involved in it. But, sir, whenever there is an offense committed against a negro before the senate shall have special privileges; but, as here is a prominent and a palpable case, let the inquiry be made whether there is a remedy for anybody who may be treated in that way."

So spoke the great Republicans of those days.

There were, of course, Democrats in the Senate th

Condition of the Silver Mines at That Point. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Aug. 6.—The great interest in the mines here now is centered in two of the North End, where work has been progressing for a long time, preparatory to leveloping localities where work could not be carried on on account of a greater flow of water than could be handled being likely to be encountered. As that preparatory work is drawing near to completion, the excite-ment becomes more intense. When the Union shaft was at a depth of 2,400 feet, a drift was run from the bottom east 340 feet, where winze No. 1 was sunk to the 2,500 level. From this winze a drift was started south to connect with No. 2 winze, that was being sunk from the 2,400 level to the 2,500 level, 270 feet from winze No. 1. A drift was also started from the bottom of winze No. 1 to run in a northwest course to connect with the 2,500 station of the Sierra Newada incline, which drift has made the connection, being a length of 160 feet. The shaft having been carried down to the 2,500 station, a drift was started from the bottom in a northeast direction to connect leave with the 2,500 station of the Sierra also with the 2,500 station of the Sierra Nevada incline. A drift had been started from the 2,500 station of the incline southerly Nevada incline. A drift had been started from the 2,500 station of the incline southerly to meet the drift from the shaft, and that connection has been made. The distance between the shaft and the incline station is 260 feet. There is a drift being run directly south from the 2,500 station of the Union shaft, which is to connect with a joint Mexican winze, where a drift run from the Ophir through the Mexican connects; which will make a continuous drift from the Ophir Mine to the Union shaft for a thoroughfare and water-course. In the northwest drift from the winze No. 1 to the Sierra Nevada incline, streaks of ore were passed through for a considerable distance. The drift northeast from the 2,500 level of the Union shaft to the 2,500 station of the Sierra Nevada incline passed through thirty feet of good ore, which would indicate that there is quite a good-sized body of it between the drift from the bottom of winze No. 1; also, that it may extend into the ground west of the drift going from the shaft to the Sierra Nevada incline. These drifts will have to be trammed up and timbered before any crosscutting can be done to ascertain the extent of the ore-body passed through in the drifts, both between the drifts and to the west of the drift from the Union shaft to the incline of the Sierra Nevada. Now, as connection has been made between the shaft and incline, the Sierra Nevada Company will send all the water in the mine to the Union shaft, to be carried through it to the Sutro Tunnel level, where it will flow through the tunnel; and the work of development can be proceeded with at different points where ore is known to exist, without the fear of encountering bodies of water that cannot be handled.

An important work is being carried on by the Sierra Nevada Company, —that of connecting the 2,300 level drift with the bottom of the vertical shaft, which will be an incline of about 700 feet in length. The shaft is 1,700 feet in depth. When that is done the mine will be in excellent condition as to ventillation and fa to meet the drift from the shaft, and that con-

ENGLISH. The Poor Man's Friend Once Again—
His Manner of Doing Business Ten
Years Ago—The Value Placed upon
the Dead Child of an Employe—" You
Set Too High a Price on Your Damned
Young One"—It is Partially Paid For
in Street-Cal Tickets—The Affidavit
of a Laboring Man, Together with
Some Court Becords.
Special to Cincinnati Commercial.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—I undertook to
write the record of the Hon. William H. English, and the first chapter has already been
furnished to the readers of the Commercial.
All that his record, as it has been and will be

All that his record, as it has been and will be published, is but that of the courts in a city where he has lived twenty years, and where he has accumulated millions. I BEGIN BACK TEN YEARS AGO, The Begin Back ten Years Ago, when a suit was brought by John Smith against the Citizens' Street-Railway Com-

pany, of which William H. English was Pres-ident and the controlling owner. "John Smith, drayman, 76 Fayette street, "John Smith, drayman, 76 Fayette street, deposeth and saith that he came to Indianapolis nearly fifteen years ago as an employed of the Street-Railroad Company; that he was engaged as car-starter at the stables of the Company, and was a faithful and efficient hand, and had charge of the stables at night and in the early morning; that William H. English, the President of the Company, did bring from Scott County, Indiana, his former home, a large number of inexperienced men home, a large number of inexperienced men and boys, who were employed as drivers at low wages; and that one of these drivers, while running his team along Illinois street, at the corner of Georgia, ran over and

KILLED MY LITTLE GIRL ELLEN. ARLLED MY LITTLE GIRL ELLEN, aged 11 years, she living but four minutes. After the funeral said William H. English came to me and wanted to know what I was going to do about the matter, saying he supposed the Company would have to pay me something, and proposed that the sum should be left to Father Bessonies, the Catholic priest, of this city. To this I agreed, and, after investigating all the circumstances, the Father gave as his decision \$1,000 and funeral expenses. This sum Mr. English then refused to pay, and proposed to leave the award to arbitrators. To this I agreed, when the same sum was agreed upon, and this, too,

HE REFUSED TO PAY.

Acting under advice, as I am not educated, I gave the case to the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, telling them I had no ready money, but they might have half for their fee. The case came to trial in 1870, but, before the trial, the same day, Mr. English took a change of venue.

"The case was set for Danville, Nov. 1, 1870, and Mr. Porter was present, and I had my witnesses, whom I had to pay their wages and expenses day by day. Mr. English was there, and made another affidavit, getting a postponement on account of the absence of some of his witnesses. My lawyers then told me that the game was to

WEAR ME OUT, AS I WAS A POOR MAN,

WEAR ME OUT, AS I WAS A FOOR MAN, having left the Company and bought a horse and dray; and that, in order to prevent any trick, I had better get a lawyer there to watch the case, and I got the Hon. L. M. Campbell. When the case came up again, I was there with my witnesses, among them being John Buser, the policeman who saw the accident, and by swearing to something Mr. English got it staved off again. Before it came up the third time I was sitting on my dray, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets, by Fletcher & Sharpe's bank, when Mr. English came along and said: 'Here, Smith, we ought to settle this matter and not be lawing about it; you can't afford it.'

"I told him he had never done as he agreed to, and the Court would have to decide.

"He then said: 'Pil settle with you if you come down street,' when I again said the lawyers would 'tend to the matter.

"At that he became quite excited, and said: "DAMN THE IRISH. WEAR ME OUT, AS I WAS A POOR MAN,

" DAMN THE TRISH.

This country would have been better off without them,' and added:
"Look here once more; I will settle with you, but not for \$1,000. YOU SET TOO HIGH A PRICE ON YOUR DAMNED

and I can bring witnesses to prove in any court that she never made you a dollar.'

"I told him that if I was a poor man my child was as good as his, and jumped off my dray to hit him, and the crowd interfered.

"Mr. English then went to my wife when I was away at work, and said my lawyers had advised a compromise, and that he had concluded to pay \$1,000,

PROVIDED SHE WOULD TAKE \$250 IN STREET-CAR TICKETS, CAR TICKETS,
and that he would pay the costs of the suit.
She agreed to that, and signed a release; but I
never signed it, because I was not satisfied
with such a settlement, and of the way I had
been treated.

with such a settlement, and of the way I had been treated.

"The whole expense to me was over \$1,000, caused by the postponements, and I had to sell a little house to pay my witnesses and expenses, aside from attorney's fees. I used to work on the Hudson River Railroad, and lived in Westchester County. A. G. Wheeler was roadmaster, and Daniel Carpenter walk-ing boss. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1880.—To whom it may concern: Having been directed by Congress to attend and make a full report of

SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY.

capacity.
The following, among other subjects, are suggested for the consideration of the convention:
Advancement of the general interests of

Advancement of the general interests of the wool-grower.

Prompt and systematic collection and distribution by this Department of information concerning the supply of flock-products, and the demand for them.

Relative advantages of our sheep-breeding States, and the breeds best adapted to them. Methods of shearing and handling sheep, and of packing and grading woof for the market.

Increasing the production of the mountain lands of the Atlantic States, by the systematic extenion of sheep-husbandry.

Benefits resulting from the introductions of pure blood into our native flocks,

Breeds capable of yielding from a given acreage the most profitable returns in mutton and wool, taken jointly.

Management of sheep in summer and winter; of lambs most profitable for market.

Recent inventions in wool-manufacture, and their relative importance.

Recent discoveries and inventions in the production of dyes and the art of dyeing; their relative importance.

Grades of wool which this country must produce in order fully to supply the demands of her looms; and how best to produce them.

WILLIAM G. LE DUC.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Electric Light for Steamboats.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 18.

The steamer Charles P. Chouteau, lying at the foot of Market street, attracted considerable attention along the lovee last evening by its two electric lights, which shone forth with intense brightness. The Chouteau is the first steamer at his point on the Mississippi River to substitute an electric light for the old-fashioned pine torch illuminators, and the enterprise is one that will amply repay the owner of the boat for the expensive outlay. There were two lights on the boat, near the bow, one on each side, pendant upon the end of a boom about thirty feet long. The lights were surrounded by a crystal globe, similar but smaller than the one used on Sixth street. The experiment was made under the direction of Mr. Herman Heisler, who was present with a corps of assistants, managing the engine and regulating the Ismps. The engine used is of six-horse power, of the Smith & Rankin make, an upright piece of machinery and a little boauty. It requires three-horse power for each light, which is of 10,000 candlepower. When the engine was first put in motion the lights were disposed to fficker, owing to the unsteady running of the engine caused by the slipping of the band as it stretched. This difficulty, as obvious the streethed. This difficulty was obviated by tightening the band, after which the light burned steadily and without difficulty. It was a fine exhibition, taken all

ing boss.
I own my property in Fayette street, have two drays, and have all the work I can do.

"John M SMITH.

"BOLLY "

"BOLLY "

the International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool, and Wool-Products, to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in September "John M Smith.

"Attest: W. D. Sapp."

The record shows that the suit was filed May 8, 1870, and on Order-Book 29 of the Marion Civil Circuit Court is the decree giving change of venue on petition of defendant and payment of costs. In Fee-Book No. 21 it appears that William C. Smock, County Clerk, received from defendant \$200, leaving a balance of 50 cents, and that the balance of the costs, amounting to \$12.65, is yet inpaid. In the office of Porter, who is now associated with his son, I found the record regarding the final settlement of the case. It is in the handwriting of Gen. Ben Harrison, the "mark" of John Smith is witnessed by Russell B. Harrison, the well-known appointee of the United States Mint; and the sequel of the fight of "the poor man's friend" as against an uneducated Irishman is thus tersely told:

"This case is compromised as follows: Six hundred dollars cash, \$250 in car-tickets, and note of the Company, indorsed by William H. English, for \$150 for six months. We have retained \$200 in car-tickets for our fee; \$50 to pay Campbell's fee; and have paid to John Smith \$550 cash; the note for \$150 and \$50 in car-tickets are left by John in our safe. next; and having, in consultation with the Committee of Arrangement of the Exhibition, concluded that much valuable information could be elicited, profitable alike to those engaged in sheep-breeding, woolgrowing, and wool-manufacturing, by bring-ing them together for the mutual interchange of views, the statement of needs, and the presentation and discussion of methods and results: it has been determined to call a conresults: it has been determined to call a convention of persons interested in the aforementioned branches of industry, to meet in the Main Centennial Building, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m.

While thus notifying you of the holding of the convention, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to you to attend and participate in the proceedings, either as a representative of the society or association to which you may belong, or in your individual capacity.

"Јони ⋈ Ѕмітн.

"Witness: R. B. Harrison."

It may be added that the note was duly collected for Smith's benefit, the full amount and \$50 in car-tickets being turned over to him.

and \$50 in car-tickets being turned over to him.

In company with Mr. E. C. Howlett, the grain-dealer, I called at Father Bessonies' residence, on Maryland avenue, and he indorsed Mr. Smith's character in high terms as a man of truth. He said he was a member of the temperance society, and what he said could be relied upon, though, so far as he was individually concerned, he did not wish to make any written statements that might be dragged into politics. Father Bessonies, however, remembered perfectly the death of the little girl, and the manner in which a change of venue was taken, together with attendant circumstances.

GEN. MYER. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer United States Signal Service, is lying very sick of heartdisease at the Palace Hotel, this city. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-ous patrons throughout the city, we have estab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m. SOUTH DIVISION. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 125 Twenty-second-st. Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 64; Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

A. POPALORUM, Newsdenier, Stationer, etc., 58 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 25 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulius.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division. F. M. WillLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 45 East Divisionst, between La Salle and Wells.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

POR SALE-PRINTING-PERSS, PROOF-PRESS, stands, cases, and type, which is nearly new. Splendid complete outlit for a country newspaper; will be sold very cheap. Address MARTIN, MURPHY & LYNCH, Davemort, is.

A LFRED FERGUSON. WHO ABSUMED THE and was last heard of in lonia, Mich., is most earnest by requested to communicate with Martin Cornell, 8t raul's churchyard, London, of whom he may heast must be a communicate. Any person giving automated official evidence of the death of the above. DERSONAL—WANTED ACQUAINTANCE OF young lady; object, matrimony, Address, appointing interview, Be3, Tribune office.

DERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Joseph Skelsey, contractor, late of Chicago, by an old friend. Address HOWARD MUNEO, Box 144 Aurora, III.

FOUND-IN OUR RETAIL STORE-A PARCEL of jewelry. Apply to cashier. FIELD, LEITER FOUND-GOLDL OCKET BANGLE BRACELET. J. B. MAYO & CO., 169 State-st.

OST-MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, ON NORTH-av., between Dearborn-av. and Wells-st., a sum of money. Please return to 500 Dearborn-av., and be Towarded.

LOST—SILVER TOBACCO BOX ON COTTAGE Grove-av. car on South Side; owner's name inscribed on box. Suitable reward. Address B 14, Tribune office.

LOST—TURBDAY EVENING, ON STREET-CAR, valuable papers. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by leaving it at Room 1, 35 Washington-st.

warded by leaving it at Room 1, 36 Washington-st. No questions asked.

I OST—A POCKETBOOK, 20 BILL, AND OTHER money, and return-ticket to Cincinnati; name Strader on book Return-ticket to Cincinnati; name Strader on book Return to EW West Washington-st. and receive roward.

I OST—ROMAN GOLD BRACELET AT MAIN door of Exposition Building on Tuesday evening, Aug. I. Return to R. W. C., Pelton, Pomeroy & Co., 127 State-st.

I OST—ON AUG. IS, A KNIGHTS TEMPLAR i jecket containing two pictures. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at Matteson House.

I OST—A LADY'S BLACK HAT ON WEDNESDAY avening about 7:24, on West Madison-st., near Throop. Any one returning same to Mrs. McClure, milliner, 5ti West Madison-st., will be rewarded.

In the control of the TAKEN UP—AT MY HOUSE IN AUSTIN, A BAY
horse. Three white feet and strip in face; weight
1,30; liyears old. Owner will prove property, pay
charges, and take away. CHARLES AHLGEIN.
Cleero, Aug. 18, 1889.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALADY WILL SELL HER BEAUTIFUL BAY
A horse, less then one-third his value; he is known
a York, less then one-third his value; he is known
by York, the leopeful raised in Orange County, New
York, the leopeful raised in Orange County, New
York, the leopeful raised in Orange County, New
York, the leopeful raised in the leopeful
American Star. Young Hopeful is 1856 hands nigh,
yery stylish, and a square, level trotter; he showed
three heats on Goshen track in 2:31, 2:28, and 2:284;
he is warranted to trot a full mile in 2:30, and warranted perfectly sound, and kind, and free from
trick or vice, fault or blemish; he will be sold at a
great bargain, as he is the property of a lady who
must dispose of him immediately. Call at owner's
residence, 1239 Michigan-aw, near Tweifth-st.

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HORSES.

residence, 1200 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HORSES,
A mares, and coits from Hambletonians, Lakeland's Abdallah, Ethan Allen, Legal-Tender, etc.; 4
brood-mares, with coits at foot; 5 promising young
steppers; 1 5-year-old "Captain," half-brother of
Sheppard Boy-a good one; a 6-year-old mare that
can trot in 2:25, of great style and beauty; for sale for
cash, or will exchange. For extended pedigrees or
other information address or call on J. G. WILLIAMSON, Ill Randolph-st., Room R.

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHING-A ton-st, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-band, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made. exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 6

years old, 15½ hands high. She is a blood bay,
with all black points; trotted when purchased last
spring in 2:33 at Prais, Ky. I will warrant her to beat
2:37 at present. She has a flowing mane and tail touching the ground; is sound and gentle in every respect. Apply at the residence is! West Washingtonsk, where Thomas, the coachman, will be in attendance. She will be sold at a great bargain.

For Sale will be sold at a great bargain.

For Sale Seven Good Horses Fit For all use. All kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons; jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large wascons: side-bar, top, and second-hand grocery wascons: ill kinds of hand second-hand grocery wascons: ill kinds of hand second-hand wascons to let be all the second blankets, robes, whips; horsess and segons to let cheap by the day or week; more and wascons will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in thicago, and the cheapess. H. C. WALKER, 28 and 251 State-st. FOR SALE-FIVE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STAL-Filon. Full brother in blood to Trampoline. Will show 2:41. Address EDWARD HAYES, Red Oak, Ia FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NAW END F spring and side-spring top buggies, two-scated my own make, which I will sell cheap. WM. WEBER, 1448 Wabash-av. WANTED-TO HIRE FOR 2 MONTHS (WITH the privilege of buying) a span of good road horses and top buggt, by thoroughly responsible parties, Address B 3, Tribune office.

A N ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WITH MODerate cash capital, and desiring to invest in a legitimate, paying business, will please call at Room in, 15 Dearborn-st. See and learn full particulars.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR alle cheap, on account of ill health. For particulars address WM. KASTEN, Freeport, Ill., Lock Box 165.

FOR SALE-GOOD BUSINESS LOCATIONS, ON West Side, Strangers visiting city and desiring to locate here, we can furnish locations, with stocks of groceries, dry goods, lamps and oils, and crockery that will pay them to investigate. For particulars call on oftirffin & DWIGHT. Real issue and House-Henting Agents, corner - Wastington and Halsted-Sta.

Haisted-sts.

TOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise in one of the best points for business in
Western lilinois; stock will invoice about 315,000, but
could be reduced in thirty days to \$10,000; sales last
year \$20,000, and running as well this year. This is a
good opportunity to any one desirous of going into
trade. No propositions entertained except for cash.
Good reasons given for going out of trade. Address
THEO. F. BRETT (care Field, Leiter & Co.), Chicago,
Ili.

POR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE—LONG lease of first-class family hotel with 50 furnished rooms (with bar), all in spiendid condition. Call at once. JOHN H. COTES, 85 La Salie-3L. once. JOHN H. COTES, & La Salie-st.

POR SALE—AT ONCE, THE BEST LOCATED and paying cigar store in Chicago, at a sacrifice, as I am leaving the country; unusual low rent. Only those having cash need apply. Major Block, Room & TOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale cheap for cash. Also fixtures. Reason for selling sickness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo.

POR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN my book and job printing office; good reason for selling. GEO. J. TITUS, 100 and Re Madison-st.

POR SALE-OR TO RENT-MY BUTCHER-SHOP and packing-house, situated at 69 South Canal-st., where I have done a successful business for the past twelve years. Good reasons for selling. E. MEYER.

MEYER.

FOR SALE-ELEVATOR AT A STATION ON C.,
B. & Q. R. H. in Western Iowa, cheap. Address
EDWARD HAVES, Red Oak, Is.

WILL SELL ONE OF TWO LEGITIMATE AND
profitable manufacturing businesses. Cannot
manage both. Frincipals only address B 50, Tribune. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER Rooms's and 6, 13) Randolph-st. Established 1854. A NY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W.N. ALLEY, 157 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other securities. To Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7. ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, etc., without removal, and other securities; rates reasonable. Room B, 102 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal, 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. So Dearbork-sta Room 11.

CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SALVES.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVAN-Money to loan on watches diamords, and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (Reensed), 99 East Madison-st. Estab-Ribed 1868.

PIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STURAGE CO.—
Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal,
or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVIAGE and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian Na-tional. Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, Si Washington-st. DOUBLE SOURCE SERVICE SERVICE

Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

3.600 out removal. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

With the state of 3. SIMON W. KING.

\$20.000 WANTED—TO WORK TWO VERY dress B 61, Tribune office.

500 VOLS. MASONIC BOOKS.
Cyclopedia of Freemasonry.
History of Masonic Krakethood.
Lockwood's Masonic Law
Knight Templars' Tacties.
Knight Templars' Manital
Royal Arch Companion
Masonic Token.
Fyeemasons' Monitor. 

A PUPIL OF MR. LEIBLING'S DESIRES A HOME where she can give instruction in music in part or parties in remuneration for board. entire in remuneration for board.

ESSONS IN DILAWING AND PAINTING BY A first-class professor: permanent engagement preferred. B 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF PO-sition, well established in basiness in Chicago, of-ters an honest man with \$10,000 available capital to there equally in results of three important valuable monopolies. Address for interview V.33, Tribune.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, MTC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. C. & G. PARRY, E.) West Monroe-st. CLAIBVOYANTS. MRS, COLLINS, A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and test medium. Private sittings daily. Stock and mining specialitions a specialty. Magnetic treatment. 16 Dearborn-st., near Adams.

PILES IN THEIR WORST AND OLDEST FORMS can be permanently cured without severe measures. Also insular in ano and fissures without units or caustic. Patients in all of above cured without necessarily interrupting business by M. Gilli, M. D.

SUBURBAN REAL ROTATE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOME, OR A GOOD Fouriness location for a dector or dentist; large grounds, large house and barn, No. 20 Compentered, near Madison, all in complete order, Williaks part pay in other property. GRIFFIN 2 DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halisted—sta. washington and Haisled-Ms.

FOR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT

one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; raliroad fare Re. Glencee lotto on same terms and prices.

IRA BROWN, 1st La Salie-st., Room 4.

OR SALE OFT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NBAR Twenty-sixth-st., with buildings; vory cheap. ATSON HILL, & Washington-st. FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV., MEAR RIGHT-centh-st, brick house and lot striff feet at a de-cided bargain, if sold this week. MATSON Hill., 50 washington-st. Washington-si.

FOR BALE-WHO TAKES TRIS?—SID GROVE-land Fark-av., Thirty-dret-st., near steam and sorse care-3-story brick house, only KLOS; will pay 8 per cent to rect. H.A. OSBORN, IS La balls-si.

COUNTRY REAL ENTATE. FOR SALE—HIGHLY-IMPROVED SC-ACRE FARM in McHenry County, Illinois, 365 per acre. Stock and crops may be had with possession any time. Lo-ation and improvements first-class. Address UWN-58, P.-O. Box ISS, Richmond, III. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED - FOR CASH CUSTOMERS, BRICK Sci00; also a few cottages and lots, worth \$1,000 to \$2,500. Owners wishing to realise will please call or send us a description of same. No sale no charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haistoners.

FISCHER UPRIGHT

For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced plano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

TOR SALE—HAINES BROS. PIANO: ALSO F. C. Lighte & Co. (not injuredby use), stool and covers, at great bargains for cash, at 115 State-st., one night. T. YON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS-

Mr. Psul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, ages: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably relined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elecant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior plane at a low price." LYON & MEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

DIANO BUYERS WILL PIND IT FOR THEIR

DIANO BUTERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALT, State and Monroe-sta.

DIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN IP TAKEN AT Once, 7 octaves, carved legs, nearly new, only BIAS. Sif West Madison-st.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AND Objects of the second of th

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

(HALLET, DAVIS & CO. KRANICH & BACH, WM. P. EMERSON. W. W. KIMBALL DUNHAM & SONS

ORGANS-{B. SHONINGER, KIMBALL.

Sold on installments, if required. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange

W. W. KIMBALL'S.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

THE POPULAR

EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far abead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on intallments if required.

500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

in exchange.

TO RENT-TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT
planos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon &
Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, State
and Mobroe-sts.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS, ESTABLISHED ZUSI,
sold for cash or on installments at low prices.
ADAM SHARP, 75 West Madison-st.

© 125-MUST BE SOLD-IMMENSE SACRIpatent top damper, richly carved face, only size; cost
200. Call at 730 West Madision-st.

\$140-A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE SEEN-all improvements, elegantly finished, superb tone, only \$43, cost \$700; boxed for shipping; celebrated maker. Call at \$41 West Madison-81. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT—AN ELIGANT 2-STORY AND BASE-ment building in perfect order, corner of Wa-bash-av. and Forty-second-st. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room I.

North Side.
O RENT-THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY
brick house, 476 North La Salle-st.; has all modimprovements. Inquire at 13 Dearborn-st., in

West Side.

TO RENT-ONE FLAT, CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, barn, etc.; rent, 50 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent if gesired. References required. Apply at 60 West Washington-st., near Wood.

To RENT-NO. 510 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FUR-floor; also one unfurnished on third floor. TO RENT-ROOMS.

North Side.

To RENT—M WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences. West Side.

TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, UPPER PLOOR IN brick house, \$13 Western-av.; \$11, upper story in brick house, \$55 Western-av.; \$12, front rooms, \$4 Fillmore-st.; \$1, rear rooms, \$4 Fillmore-st. Inquire at \$56 Western-av. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND BEST tocated store in Rock Island, Ill., 32x150, now occupied by M. G. Mills as a dry-goods store. Possession given Sept. 1, 1826. Address GEO. P. FRY-SINGER, Rock Island, Ill.

Misceflancous.

To' BENT-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER

Washington and Haisted-sts., West Side real es-

now vacant, and a number of new buildings now

WANTED—TO BENT—DESK-ROOM IN DESIRable location, with use of desk and vanit preferred. Address Bell, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR 5 OR 6
rooms, or suite of rooms, with board, in private
family where there are no children, by gentleman
and wife. Address B E, Tribune office.

MANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST of Clark and south of Lincoln Park, a small flat or three or four pleasant rooms for light house-keeping, by gentleman and wife. Address B & Tribune office. une office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR FLAT,
with barn, on South Side; rent must be low.
Address B 6, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, \$5.50 to \$5 per week; day-board, \$5. 288 ILLINOIS-ST. - LARGE AND SMALL rooms to rent, with board.

Hetels.

BENTON HOUSE, 228 AND 229 SOUTH CLARKst., adjoining the Grand Pacific Hotel and opposite the Custom-House-Everything entirely new
throughout; rooms elegantly furnished, at 32 cents
per day after Aug. I. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

DOARD-AND TWO BOOMS FOR THREE Dadults: must be first-class. Address B & P. O. POR SALE—180 ENGINES AND BOILERS, BOTH Portable and stationary; prices \$5 to \$15 per h.-p. for engines, same for boilers. Also drilling tools and outfile for ariesian yells. S. A. BARNES, Pleasant-ville, Venango Co., Ps.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 38-HORSE-POW-er engine and boiler, 14 feet by 48 inches; state lowest cash price. JOHN MORRELL & CO., Lim-ited, 126 Washington-st. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, IN DEAR.

born-st. Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED AND recommended drug cierk; a single maferred. Address A. SWENSON, Kearner, Net WANTED-A TOUNG MAN, DHUGGIST AND pharmacist; one with experience in a wholesnie store preferred. Inquire at 28 Jackson-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTH-ing salesman to go to Avoca, Idwa. Apply at once to N. A. KOHN & BROS., Washington-st. and Wabash-av. WANGED AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as clerk in a grocery store. Bring references. Apply at 32 West Harrison-st.

WANTED-SADDLE HANDS: FIRST-CLAS workmen on sides, men's seabed work and atamped work. Apply at ones, DE CAMP, LEVO & CO., 91 and 52 Main-st., Cincinnati, O. WANTED—GOOD BRASS MOLDER, USED TO globe-valves and cock work. Address If South Skith-st., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED —A GOOD CARRIAGE - IRONEH; steady work. Address Morrison Carriage Works, Morrison, Ill., giving qualifications and wages required. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-FIRST-CLASS PAT-tern makers, at JOHN B. GAVIN'S, St to St West Lake-st., corner Jefferson. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER, AT 466 South Jefferson-st. W South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER
to go to Kansas City, Mo. Big ray to the right
man. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT's CO. to-say, it WANTED - IMMEDIATELY, 12 GOOD BRICK-wages & 75.

WANTED - PRESS BOY WANTED AT J. C. DRAKE'S printing office, 181 West Madison-st.,

COTHER Haisted.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO GO TO Marshalltown, Iowa. Call at LET Dearborn-st. Wagos fill per week; steady work.

WANTED-A BUTCHER TO TEND MARKET; one who understands sausage-making An active young man to deliver meat and take care of horses. AUGUST SCHNELL, South Chicago, Ill. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTID—A TEAMSTER: MIST BE A STRADY
reliable man, acquainted with the city. References required. Address B St. Tribune office. WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UND WESTARDS THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MOST AND CHARLES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALMONDERS OF

WANTED-CARRIAGE-WASHER AND HAR-

Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

Wanten - 60 Rall.ROAD LABORERS FOR THE Black Hills extension in Dakuta. Next case leaves Friday, 10 a. m. Free fare. CKRISTIAS & CO., 268 South Water-ss.

WANTED-600 LABORERS FOR RALLROADS, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsia, Michigan, and Illinois; wages, S.50 to \$1.75 per day; board, £1.50 per week; free fare for all; 100 for imper-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-ss.

Wanten-600 Rall.ROAD LABORERS FOR AS Wisconsin; \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; free fare; 100 for saw-mill and city. E. A. ANGELL, 6% West Lake-st.

WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO. W ANTED-500 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO for Dakota, lowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan 1.50 to \$1.75 per day; steady work; 100 for lilinoiss flutare; at J. H. SPERIBECK'S, 21 West Randouph-st. WANTED-50 SAW-MILL HANDS, LEAVE TO day, wages \$18 to \$30 per month, with board, free fare; 25 for factory work in the city at \$1.50 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN.
WGARfield by the Hon. A. G. Riddle. The standard work. TYLER & CO., State-st., Chicago.
WANTED—CANVANSERS AND STREET—MED everywhere to sell campaign goods, needles, jewelry, and novelties; 5 to 8 a day can canity be made; illustrated catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 6 and 67 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-AFEWA NO. 1 AGENTS TO HANDLE our books. P. F. COLLIER, 255 Bast Madison-st. Rooms 5 and 5.

WANTED-AGENTS-50 TO 50 A WEEK GUAR-anteed genteel persons; il samples of goods tree to those seeking permanent business in any county. Send stamp for papers or call. MERRILL & CO., 72 and 28 North Clink-st., Chicago. WANTED-TO TALLY MEN-FOR CHICAGO
lumber market twenty experienced tally mea.
Wages \$5 a day. Wages & a day.

Wages & a day.

Wages & a day.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassors for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room & Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sta.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS AT GEORGES, 36
South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY WHO lives on the North Side, to deliver parcels. Apply at Rooms 9 and 12 Central Music Hall.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER, AT THE CORNER Despisines and Monroe-sis. Suiton House.

WANTED—A PORTER AT NORTHWESTERN Hotel, 8 West Water-st. WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY IN AN INSUR-ance office. Address, in own handwriting, B. A. Tribune office, stating place of residence.

WANTED-OFFICE BOY, MUST LIVE WITH HIS parents, write a good hand, and come well recommended. Address B 4, Tribune office.

WANTED-A STOREKEEPER IN A WARE-house; seven days work and small pay. Ad-dress B S, Tribune office. WANTED-PENALE HELP.

WANTED-ERRAND BOY AT ONCE AT BOOM 23, 182 South Clark-st., corner Monroe-st.

TATENTED-A GOOD PEMALE COOK. WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN plain American family; steady place and good wages it satisfactory. 50 Faiton-st., or can inquire at 76 Michigan-st.
WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY WOMAN OF SAVING habits to go in country to work in farmbonse. Call for two days at Parker's Iowa House, No. 30 State-st. W boarding-house. 91 East Kinzie-st State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND
Work in small family. Apply at 15th Michagan-av.

WANTED—A GRRMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework in a small family. Inquire for two
days at 706 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND WELLrecommended girl to do general housework in
private family. Wages if per week. 649 West Adams

private family. Wages & per week. 68 West Adama
WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 585 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CIASS GERMAN GIRL
for second work; good washer and froner; good
pay. Apply at 719 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. Good wages will be
paid. Apply at 7725 Wabash-av., near Twentyeighth-st. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of three adulta. Must com-well recommended. 364 Warren-av.

Well recommended. 364 Warren-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GERMAN or Scandinavian girl at 161 South Throop-at.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WITH private family; good wages and home. 34 Lyttost., near vernon Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work Apply at 74 Twenty-fourth-at.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE FOR second girl and one for kitchen girl; must be instead as cook, Apply immediately at 459 West Washington-at.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply at an
Belden-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED-A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS IN A
private family. Call at 329 North La Salle-st.

W private family. Call at 320 North La Salle-et.

W ANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS REmess to take charge of his daughter, 6 years old. She
must be a lady of refinement and education, not, under 25 years of age, and without incumbrances of any
kind. Her references must be unexceptionable.
Letters of application are solicited, which should contain nativity, are, history of past life, together with
names of references. Address TS. Tribune office,
(Applicants for the position above advertised for
may rest assured that this is a bona fide advertises
ment—ED. TREBUXE.) WANTED-4 GIRLS, FIRST-CLASS BOOR-FOLDcompetent parties need apply. 9 to 10 a. m., Room a
19 Wifth-4v.

WANTED-BOOK-FOLDERS AND STITCHER
immediately, at RAND, MCNALLY & COPS, 71

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkoepers, Clerks, &c.,
CITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN OFFICE
Or store; has twelve years' experience; neither
drinks nor chews. Address B & Tribune office, to-day
CITUATION WANTED—GROCKERY, WHOLESALI
O or retail. Young man (Scotch) wishes empastment
as bookkeeper, double or single entry, or as indeman with a view. Willing to go on a week's trial
Address B 70, Tribune office. STTUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEPPHR OR Scierk by a young man who has had two years' experience in grocery business. Address B 3, Tribune. Perience in grocery business. Aduress B., Turness B.,

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRLA S for light second work or as a companion for a lady. Ill, heat references. Home more of an object than wages. 215 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by competent girl as cook and isundress. Address, stating wages, B; Tribune odice.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK, WITH A boy ill years old, city or country. 125 Wabash-sy,

Conchinen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH GR
and coachman. Unexceptionable references;
ried; no family. Address Z 34, Tribane office.

Miscellancous.

CITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIRI, SALES
Didy, or copyrist; would take a position as hely
companion; thoroughly competent. Bust references
Address 8 v., Tribane office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

THE UNION PURNITURE CO., Id AND 18 WE Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

BUILDING MATERIAL WANTED-A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND building material, -inmber, brick, mak, door blinds, etc. Address V et, Tribune office.

the

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WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID

cos may be made either by draft, experience, or in registered letter, at our ri-TO CPTY SUBSCRIBERS.

selivered, Sunday excepted, 95 cents per weel telivered, Sunday included, 80 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, POSTAGE.

Interes at the Post-Office at Unicago, Ill., as S Class Matter. For the benefit of our patrons who desire to sond single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

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Right and Twelve Page Paper... TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch moss for the receipt of subscriptions and advertise NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-YADDEN, Manager,
GLASGOW, Scotland-Allan's American Nows
Aponor, 31 Renfold-21.
LUNION, Eng.—American Exchange, 45 Strand.
HENRY P. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. John street, between Clark and La Salle. En-

Forepaugh's Circus and Monageri Lake-Front, opposite Madison street. After SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE No. NR. A. F. & A. M.—A regular communication will be held at their hall, list and list a wenty-second-st. Friend, presented to attend. Majoritant work. Membray are requested to attend. Majoritan Masons are conductly invited. The hall will be present to visitors creiry day during the Triennial, GEO. H. FOX. W. M.

JNO. I. D. WESTERVELT, Sec.y.

RIENTAL LODGE, NO. S. A. F. & A. M. Reginess and work. Visitors welcome. Choir will repo monaphy. By order W. GARDNER, W. M. CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

Pope Leo has consented to act as godfather for the expected Spanish heir. JOSHUA N. OSGOOD has been selected by the Temperance party of Maine as its candidate for Governor.

THE crops in the West of Ireland are cer tain to be very abundant, and are now ready for being harvested.

W. R. HUTCHINS was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh Ohio District yesterday.

GEN. GARFIELD will attend the reunion of his old regiment, the Forty-second Ohio, at Ash-land next Wednesday.

REUBEN CARUTHERS, a horse-thief, was taken from the juil at Brenham, Tex., Tuesday morning, and lynched.

THE Hon. James Alexander Sedden, who Richmond, Va., yesterday.

THE Spanish Cabinet has decided to take measures for the suppression of the Carlist Intrigues in the Basque provinces.

THE Hon. Thomas Updegraff was renominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Third lown District.

GEN. ALBERT J. MYER, the Chief Signal Officer of the United States, is seriously ill of heart disease at the Palace Hotel, Buffalo.

THOMAS HOWELL, of Germantown, Smith County, Kaz., was struck by lightning and instantly killed while at his suppor last evening.

GREECE, while not willing to make any concession to Turkey, loudly demands that Turkey shall cede some territory to her. A Russian war-vessel recently took 900 Nihilist prisoners to the penul colony on the Island of Saghalien, near the mouth of the Amoor

A colossal bronze statue of Robert Burns, atended to be erected in New York, has just een completed by Sir John Steel, sculptor to

CONGRESSMAN MOSES A. McCoID was re-nominated yesterday by the Republicans of the Pirst Iowa District. The nomination is equiva-

JUDGE JOHN CRITCHER was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Pirst Virginia District. Mr. Beale, a Democrat,

is the present Representative.

COMMUNISTIC pamphlets have been re-cently circulated in the German army. The military authorities are at a loss to discover who supplied and circulated them. THE Democrats of the Third Vermont District have nominated Mr. John W. Currier for Congress. He has more chance to be struck by lightning than to be elected.

ROBERT DONALISON, a Scotch athlete, jumped from High Bridge into Hariem River, a distance of 116 feet, Wednesday evening.

THE owner of St. Julien has offered to wager any sum from \$5,000 to \$20,000 that his horse will beat any trotting or pacing horse in the world in mile heats, best three in five.

More oil fires caused by lightning have broken out in the Bradford (Pa.) region. They are not so extensive as the once which occurred

A TRAVELING salesman for a tobacco house was shot dead Wednesday night in a Den-ver house of fil-repute. Two persons who ac-companied him to the house are suspected of the murder.

SIR CHARLES DILKE stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the correspondence between the United States and the British Gov-ernments regarding the Fortune Bay fisheries will sees be published.

During the seven months ending July 31, 1880, \$151,411,466 worth of breadstuffs was exported from this country. The value of the breadstuffs exported during the corresponding period of 1879 was \$100,231,153.

A GANG of Democratic roughs tried re-cently to break up a Republican meeting at Walhalia, Ocopee County, S. C., but they were driven off. There is much enthusiasm in that section for Gardeld and Arthur.

THE British Columbia Indians are reported to be killing sen-otters in the Cress Sound Creek on the Pacific Coast, and, as this is out of season, the Alasks Indians threaten to attack them if they do not desist. Mr. Governeur Morris, the United States Treasury Agent at Sitka, sailed for Cress Sound Creek the 11th inst. in a propeller fitted out with two howitzers and a Gat-

JOHN HALCOMB shot and ins Milton Carter in a grocery store at Colm Tenn., last evening. Carter killed Halco brother some time ago, and had been boa that he would kill Halcomb himself.

A BRITISH Commissioner who has travele through Easters Roumella reports that a stron Pan-Siavist party exists in that country, whic will favor a union with Bulgaria in the event a war between Turkey and Greece. THE Democrats of the Seventeenth District of this State renominated Congressma William B. Morrison yesterday. There is excellent reason to believe that he will be defeate by Col. John B. Hay, the Republican nomines.

MR. ADRIAN WILSON Was unanimou nominated for Governor by the Colorado Demo cratic Convention at Leadville yesterday, but Mr Wilson would not accept the empty honor. The Convention to-day will try to find some one who

Milwaukee, had a dispute with a lawyer of that city, Mr. rereles, yesterday, and made a flerce attack on him with a knife. Percles managed o defend himself till a policeman came on

Russia demands the opening of the Corean ports at the cannon's mouth. The St. Petersburg press says that such an opening would be of great advantage to Russian commerce, and would amply compensate for the outlay on the Pacific fleet.

A coloned prestitute of Cheyenne, Wy. T., who was deserted by her lover, saturated her clothing with kerosene Wednesday night and then set it on fire. She was horribly burned, and now suffers the most excruciating

FULLY 30 per cent more grain and provisions has been moved through the New York State canais since their opening this year than for the corresponding period of last year. This is regarded as a sign of great business activity and prosperity.

Ture Hon. John Lee, of Peoria, was nom-insted for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Ninth District of this State. The contest between himself and Mr. Lewis, the Republican ee, will be very close, but the chances are

In revenge for having been whipped by Mrs. Hillman, of Goiden, Monroe County, Ga., a 10-year-old negro boy took Mrs. Hillman's 3-year-old child to a dry well, struck it with a rock, threw it into the well, and then pounded

A VOUNG MAN named Waldron, who resided at Atlanta, Ga., eloped two weeks ago with his 12-year-old sister-in-law. He was ar-rested yesterday at Sunnyside, Ga. A mob over-powered the Sheriff, and took away the prisoner, whose head they cut off. R. Q. MILLS was renominated for Congress

yesterday by the Democrats of the Fourth Texas District. Mr. Mills is one of the ablest and most independent members of his side of the House and, as the district is strongly Democratic, his party will not lose his services. WHILE a curious crowd were watching an

officer arrest a drunken woman at the corner of Worth and Mulberry streets, New York, yester-day, the iron grating over a celiar gave way and fifteen persons were precipitated to the bottom. Seven persons, including an officer and some women, were seriously hurt.

THE assessed value of the personal property of lilinois for this year is \$165,091,710, against \$157,629,963 for last year. The assessed value of real estate is \$571,599,896, against \$589,-775,776 for last year. The assessi preperty shows a considerable decrease \$2,769,503, against \$3,337,507 for last year. RECENT heavy rains have caused the over-

flow of the rivers in Silesia, East and Wes Prussia, and Posen, and the wheat, rye, and potato crops in those provinces have been almost totally destroyed. Railway and river embankments and bridges have been swept away. It avert a serious famine in the regions named. THE following American Roman Catholic

THE following American Roman Catholic Bishops will be appointed at the Papal Consistory to be held to-day: The Rev. P. Manogue, of Virginia City, Nev., to be Coadjutor Bishop of Grass Valley, Cal.; Bishop Helss, of La Crosse, Coadjutor Bishop of Milwaukee; the Rev. Mr. Portillo, Bishop of Lower California; and the Rev. James Laird Patterson, a Bishop in partibus. MR. FORSTER's mission to Ireland is not of

so serious a nature as was first reported. The state of affairs in that country is not nearly se bad as the Tory journals would have the world believe, and it is authoritatively stated that there is no occasion for special coercive legisla-tion. This announcement will doubtless greatly disconcert the little clique of British officials in Ireland, who greatly benefit by troublous times.

JOHN SCHNELL, a wholesale liquor dealer of Cincinnati, fired two shots at his wife as she was leaving a street-car yesterday. Some parties interfered and prevented him from continuing the fire. One shot inflicted a slight wound on Mrs. Schnell's shoulder. The irate husban charges the wife with unfaithfulness, and as serts that when he shot at her she was going to keep a clandestine engagement with her para-mour. Mrs. Schnell indignantly denies the truth of the charge, and says the cause of the trouble is her refusal to give him a portion of her property.

SECRETARY SHERMAN addressed a large Republican audience at Washington last evening on the issues of the campaign. He contrasted the sectionalism of the Democratic party with the broad National principles and spirit of the Republican party; pointed out the treasonable record of the Democratic party, during the War, and scathingly reviewed its fireacted. War, and scathingly reviewed its financial record, pertinently pointing out that during Democratic rule 12 per cent interest-bearing bond sold 10 and 15 per cent below par, while under Republican rule 4 per cent interest-bearing bonds sold at a premium of 93/2 per cent. Mr. Sherman's speech was well received.

YESTERDAY what purported to be a conversation carried on by Gov. Foster, of Ohio, and two other Republicans, appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer and other Democratic papers. Gov. Foster was reported as saying that the Republicans had little chance of carrying Ohio in October. Now comes the Governor, and in a letter to the Enquirer replies to the various statements put into his mouth by the Democratic envesdropper. He says (1) that he has the greatest faith in the ability of the Republicans to earry New York State this fall; (2) that he has never expressed a doubt as to Republican success in Ohio; (3) that the soldiers of Ohio are almost a unit for Gen. Garfield; (4) that Senator Conkling not only desires the election of Gen. Garfield, but will work earnestly and heartily for the ticket, and that Senator Cameron would work with his accustomed energy to eron would work with his accustomed energy to insure success in Pennsylvania; and finally that Gon. Garfield would carry every Northern State, and would have a majority in several thern States if a fair count could be had.

OUR NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Treasurer of the United States has recently issued a circular stating that upon the deposit at any of the National Sub-Treasuries of currency, whether greenbacks, frac-tional currency, fractional silver, or Nationalbank notes, in sums of \$500 or more, an equal sum in silver dollars will be sent from the Mint to any point in the country upon the lines of railway free of expense. Silver dollars will also be sent by mail in sums of \$65 at the cost of 10 cents for the registra-

An important difference in the way of distributing the gold and silver coin from the Mint is, that all the silver dollars coined are the property of the United States, and pass at once into the Treasury, while all the gold coined at the Mint is the property of private persons and corporations, who take the coin, or certificates for it, which they was a money. Thus the Mint makes no tries, then there will have to be a radical and

old coin for the Treasury, while it coins no liver for private persons. If silver dollars rere coined, as gold is; for private persons and corporations, it would not go into the Treasury, but would be put directly in circution. The banks, which were defeated in their efforts to prevent silver coinage, take revenge by refusing to receive silver dollars on deposit. The result is, that, as silver cannot be deposited in any bank, it remains in the Treasury. An act of Congress at the next session prohibiting the circulation of any bank notes for a less sum than twenty dollars might be a useful amendment to the currency laws, and, at the same time, would

nder silver of some use to the banks. The American people are aware fully of the determined purpose to reduce the legal-tender currency of the United States to the sole commodity of gold cein. We need not recount the strong effort made last winter to withdraw the legal-tender paper currency, either by formally retiring it by funding or by divesting it of its legal-tender quality. It has not been forgotten that there is a suit new pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of the legaltender quality of the greenbacks, the objec-tion being that the exigencies of the War, which alone authorized Congress to make pa-per money a legal-tender, ceased in 1866, since which time the notes then outstanding have been withdrawn and new issues of the paper made. That question will proba-bly be decided by the Court next winter. Should it be adverse to the continuance of legal-tender paper, then the only debt-paying currency left to the country will be gold and silver coin. The recent strong effort made in banking and other financial circles to force a repeal of the law making sliver dollars a legal-tender is but a part and parcel of the old scheme, first attempted in 1878, and maintained so resolutely ever since, to have but one form of debt-paying currency, and that gold coin.

At the Bankers' Convention held at Sarato-

ga a week ago, this subject was again re-vived. The dangers of having a legal-tender siver coin were urged over and over again. All the predictions made by the same class of people in 1878 as to the ruln, bankruptcy, destruction of public and private credit, and actual banishment of gold were all repeated ad nauseum. All the organs of the gold party have been repeating these predictions ever since, and referring with supercilious pride to this Bankers' Convention as composed of men who by their professional ex perience and learning must know more on the subject than the vile herd who are not bankers.

The memorials presented to Congress in 1877-'78 by the bankers of New York, Chicago, and Boston remonstrating against the remonetization of silver are curious reading just now. They abound in solemn predictions of direct and immediate calamities to the Nation and to individuals, to trade and to commerce, should the silver dollar be restored. Within ninety days after these memorials and predictions were laid before Congress the silver dollar was remonetized and the coinage of the silver dollar begun That coinage has gone on ever since. One of the predictions was that, if silver was recognized as money, resumption of specie-pay ments then to follow on Jan. 1, 1879, would be impossible and would have to be aban doned, and once abandoned could never be hoped for again. Within thirty days after the silver coinage was begun the greenbacks advanced to 90 cents on the dollar, and long before the date fixed for resumption were at par in coin. Instead of gold taking immediate departure and a final farewell from the United States, the shipment of gold not only ceased, but gold has been coming to the United States in a regular flow ever since. The world did not cease to hold intercourse with the Nation that had made silver dollars a legal-tender in payment of public and private debts. The Government credit, inste of being destroyed, was so advanced that it was able to sell at par as rapidly as it could print and issue them \$700,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, all payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars. The rate of interest has fallen, money has become cheap, private credit has so advanced that municipal and other corpostanding bonds bearing 7, 8, and 10 per cent interest and replace them with bonds bearing 4 to 5 per cent interest. In short, every prediction of calamity made by these bankers of New York, Chicago, and Boston as certain to follow the remonetization of silver dollars has proved absolutely false; not one of them has been verified, and the friends and relatives, wives and children, of those whose names are attached to these menorials would probably be shocked and mortified were these papers reproduced and

printed at this time. Yet the bankers at Saratoga who spoke on the subject repeated all this exploded nonsense, placing their predictions this time, however, upon the failure of Congress to repeal the act of February, 1878.

Should the Supreme Court hereafter by its decision compel the retirement of the legaltender greenbacks, then the only debt-paying currency left to the country will be the gold and silver coin. All our debts, public and private, are by law and contract payable in either coin, at the option of the Government, Considering the possibility of such a decision by the Court, the American people are not likely to be entrapped a second time into the folly, not permitted by any other commercial nation in the world, of having but one form of legal-tender money. No other nation has a gold standard which has not also a legaltender money, equal in money value to the gold, that other money being either silver, as

in France, or paper, as in England. CHINA AS A COMMERCIAL NATION. Commerce is, after all, potential in its revolutions of laws and customs, no matter how ancient the latter may be. A steamship be-longing to the Chinese Government is now on its way to the United States. The steam er has been trading between Chinese ports and the Sandwich Islands, but, needing general repairs, proposes to take on a cargo of Hawaiian merchandise for the United States, and, on arrival at San Francisco, go on the dry-dock and be repaired, and thence carry a cargo of American goods to China, and also so many Chinese passengers as may wish to return to their native land. This is the first time in history that a Chinese mer chantman has ever visited the United States, but it promises to be the beginning of a general Chinese trade carried on in Chinese ves-

During the fiscal year just closed the Amer-ican trade with China employed but eleven American vessels, of only 9,331 tons, while the tonnage of the foreign vessels coming to the United States from China was equal to 29,923. This was exclusive of the vessels trading between Hong Kong and the United States. It now appears that the Chinese are about to engage in this trade themselves, but to what extent or with what effect as com-petitors of the carriers of other nations re-mains to be seen. The treaties with China do not admit foreign vessels to the ports of that country, the "treaty ports" being na-tionally distinguished from those of China, and hence this vessel will be subjected to charges both upon tonnage and cargo to use as money. Thus the Mint makes no tries, then there will have to be a radical and

general revision of all the treaties so far made by China with other countries. In or-der to gain admittance to American ports, or to the ports of other nations, China by treaty must admit American and all other vessels to the same privileges, and with the same freedom and liberality.

In the meantime, however, the world

moves. China has opened her gates to trade with the outside world, and, also, is to send her merchant vessels bearing the Chinese fiag to all the nations. China has recently created an Embassy to establish diplonatic relations with the United States, Spain, and also Peru. The Chinese Minister has already established his Legation at Madrid, and is now in New York. Connected with the Legation in this country is Mr. Felix Marsh, who holds the position of Secretary, and this gentleman gives a New York paper many inesting particulars on the general sub of this progressive movement in China. Referring to the circular announcing the expected arrival of the steamer, Mr. Marsh said. The circular gives notice to the commercinations of the earth that foreigners in the five treaty ports are no longer to enjoy a monopol of China's trade with the outside world; but that natives of the Celestial Empire may her after enter into trade relations at will. Anothe point in the circular that may be of interest: American and European merchants who at transacting business in China is the answer the is given to the complaints which have been made by foreigners that they have been sufficied to the payment of local duties in even province through which they have transporte goods. The Government's answer in its circulis that the merchant's transit certificate may be made to cover all the duties to the point of detination, or the merchant may take a transcriftiont subject to the payment of duties i every province. In this respect there has been ochange in Chinese customs since the treat ports were opened to outside commerce and the circular is sent to the Capitals of friend by Governments to be published for the benef of merchants. I have no doubt that this act: revocation, which releases Chinese merchan from restrictions, will force China into me was pected arrival of the steamer, Mr. Marsh said: of merchants. I have no doubt that this ac revocation, which releases Chinese mercha from restrictions, will force China into new close relations with America and Europe, doubt thousands of merchants along the derly populated banks of China's tens of thousands of miles of rivers and along ber densely polated thousands of miles of pea-coast will aviate thousands of miles of pea-coast will aviate thousands of the mew-born liberty, and China will soon take runk among maritime tions. Indeed, already a steamship owned Chinese merchants and manned by Chinese ficers and crew is on the Pacific, and the Chin in San Francisco are looking for her arridatly.

Speaking of the effect of this revolution in Chinese policy, Mr. Marsh gave the following interesting speculations:

ing interesting speculations:

In time it will carry European and American customs into China. Indeed, Chinese exclusiveness has already been relaxed so far that in the Government's ill-equipped and badly disciplined army of twelve hundred thousand men European nuctics and implements have been introduced, and China is custing cannon that are not interior to those that are turned out of American and European foundries, and they have actually begun to build an ironciad war vessel. There was a rumor lately that China was about to employ foreigners in her army and navy, and we had no end of applications at this Embassy. Of course the rumor was baseless. But Chinese exclusiveness will outlast the living generation. The people will reject railroads and telegraphs until their own countrymen build thom; then there will be no further hostlity to these great modern civilizers. The Chinese dislike foreign encroachment, and in this respect the generation of Chinamen now on earth will not change. The abroration of the ancient restrictions upon Chinese trade may result in a loss to the few Americans and Europeans who have for years been making fortunes out of their monopoly in the treaty ports, but on the whole it will be like to be a hencefit to the world, as it will stimue treaty ports, but on the whole it will be like to be a benefit to the world, as it will stime

Per contra, a New York merchant engage n the Chinese trade, whose views are stated in the New York Herald, looks forward to a future in which the Chinese will become the exclusive owners of all the commerce of China with other nations. He further thinks that the introduction of American modes and nachinery into China will enable the Chinese, with their hordes of cheap labor, to monopolize the whole Asiatic trade in manufactured goods. Here is the way he puts his view of the result:

View of the result:

Idon't want to thrustmy name before the public, but I should like to say that the trade from which some foreigners in the treaty ports have realized such gigantic fortunes will now necessarily fall into the hands of the native Chinese exclusively. The latter will naturally give their own countrymen the preference, and New York and Liverpool and London merchants in Canton and in Shanghai may as well pull up stakes at once. The measures will bring down the price of Chinese productions in our market: for when of Chinese productions in our market; for whet Chinese shippers from the interior of the vas Empire of China and from her thousands of miles of sea-coast can deal with American importers direct there will be one less middleman's profit to pay. Next after this opening up of the commerce of China to the commercial world you may look for the introduction of our method of manufacture, and with these the cheap labor of China can drive American manufactures out of Asia. China will thus monopolize the Asiatimarket. This new move of the Chinese Government is the beginning of a revolution in the commerce of the world.

A RETURN TO POLITICS.

The newspaper readers of Chicago and entiguous territory have enjoyed a respit from political discussions during the past few days. The Masonic pageant has engrossed public attention. But the Triennial Conclave is now a thing of the past, except to those who were actively engaged in the management thereof, to those who carry away a tangible memento in the form of a sunstroke, and those who have the bills to pay; the festival may be a matter of considerable coneern to all such people for some time to come. To a large proportion of the community, however, politics will again become the staple topic of conversation, and to many

persons a matter for serious considera-In returning to a discussion of the merits of the two parties which are now conte ing for the control of the General Govern ment, there are two or three general propos tions which stand out more conspicuously than any of the details of the campaign. Perhaps the most striking of these is the fact that the Democrats have uniformly failed, thus far, to give good and sufficient reasons for a change of parties in this country at the present time. To the fanatical partisan on either side such reasons would be superfluous at any time. The rock-rooted and mountainbuttressed Bourbon never seeks a reason for voting the Democratic ticket; and there is a certain class of Republicans, though their number is smaller than the same sort of Democrats, who could not be influenced by any considerations to desert their party. But the intelligent and independent voters, with natural affinity for one party or the other but ready to vote with the opposition for good cause, are always on the alert for the moving purpose in every campaign. For this class of voters the leading inquiry is: "What provocation is there now to risk a change of parties?" The Democrats have no satisfactory reply to this question.

Looking to the material conditions of the country, signs of prosperity are found on all sides which are more substantial than those of the inflation period, and present a strong contrast to the prevailing depression of 1876. The recovery of good times and general prosperity among the agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile, and laboring classes has been achieved under a Republican administration. Four years ago there was a disposition to hold the Republican party responsible for the hard times which naturally resulted from the strain and extravagance of the War period; this year the same process of ratiocination will credit the Republican party with the change for the better. The reasoning will be more logical better. The reasoning will be more logical in the present case than it was in the former case; for, while no party management could have averted the natural reaction from the wastefulness of war and the artificial speculation which it engendered, it was only by means of a steadfast and persistent application to the true principles of Government credit and sound finavice that the subsequent depression could have been overcome. The Republican party may fairly claim the credit for this achievement, because the Democrats either developed or encouraged every phase of the opposition thereto.

The Democratic promises of reform which

ere so effective in the were so effective will exert no influence this year for two reasons—viz.: (1) Because the people, as a whole, are so well satisfied with the present whose, are so well satisfied with suspicion Administration that they look with suspi upon any pretentious effort to improve up upon any pretentious effort to improve upon it; and (2) because the Democrats have had just enough power during the past two years to convince the country that their promise of reform is empty, meaningless, and insincers. During the past six years the Democrats have had a majority in one branch of the National Legislature, and during the past two years they have been in supreme cantrol of they have been in supreme control of both Houses of Congress and of all the leg single measure urged by the Democratic leaders or passed by a party vote which is in the direction of reform or improvement. If our tariff laws are defective, the Democrats have had it in their power to change them, but have failed to do so. If the Civil Service should be more strictly regulated by statute, the Democrats could have brought about that result, but have not done so. On the contrary, they have exhibited uniform devetion to the old spoils system by wholesale removals of experienced officers and clerks in the Conexperienced officers and clerks in the Con-gressional service to make room for their own party retainers. They have ignored some of the most urgent demands the people have made upon them, as, for instance, the popular desire that the inter-State railroads should be subjected to National supervision. They ernment,—such as a further provision for the refunding of National securities which are still bearing a high rate of interest,—in order still bearing a high rate of interest, to devote themselves to partisan schemes, such as their proposed repeal and actual nullification of the National Election laws. It is impossible, therefore, for the Democrats to next of their Congressional point to any part of their Congre

record that will command popular confidence in their future latentions or ability. Every attempt that has been made by the Democrats to give a reason why the people should dismiss the Republican party and intrust the administration of National affairs into the hands of the Democrats rests upon positive misrepresentation. A striking instance of this is to be found in the claim, set forth in the Democratic platform, that the Democrats in Congress have saved the country 840,000,000 annually during the five years in which they have controlled the approp We have shown on more than one occasion how preposterous this statement is. In order to give the exposure a little variety, we may state the coin value of the appropriations for the past nine fiscal years.—the first four hav ing been made under Republican auspices and the last five under Democratic auspices :

Piscal year.

rears mentioned is the only fair way to com pute the relative outlay, for the expenditures of the Government during the period of depreciated currency were increased to the extent of the depreciation, though the revenues were the same. It appears from this state ment that there was only one year-1877-'78when the Democrats made any notable reduction in the appropriations, and that was attained by refusing to vote appropriations for the support of the army and other necessary branches of the public service; the nominal saving of that year by unfair means was more than offset by subsequent defi-ciency bills. The aggregate Democratic expenditure of the past four years exceeds that of the last four years of the Republican direction in Congress, and the appr the current fiscal year is \$25,000,000 larger than that of 1875-76, the last year in which the Republicans were responsible for the National budget. The claim that the Demorats have made an annual saving of \$40,-000,000, or any other amount, is, therefore only a new evidence of their insincerity and a new cause for suspicion.

Unless Democratic ingenuity shall discover between now and November some truthful and convincing reason why the American people should "swap horses" (as Mr. Lincoln put it) just at this time, they cannot in reason expect to capture the intel-ligent and independent vote upon which they most depend in order to elect their Pres-

THE PROPOSED MAYAL DEMONSTRATION.

The St. James Gazette, an English paper, contains a capital burlesque upon the proposed naval demonstration of the Powers to compel Turkey to carry out the treaty oblirations, in the form of a pretended letter of nstructions from the Lords Commission of the Admiralty, signed by Mr. George Show Lefevre, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and directed to his Excellency Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Malta. The letter appoints him commander of the squadron, which is to consist of twelve ironclad ships of the line, two furnished by each of the Powers, and the command to be jointly shared with France. It impresses upon him "that, although the proposed naval demonstration is purely pacific in character, her Majesty's Government will place upon you the entire responsi-bility should you fail to enforce the transfer of territory from Turkey to Montenegro and Greece which the European Powers have agreed at Berlin should be ceded to those countries by his Majesty the Sultan." Though the pressure of the squadron is to be purely moral in character, the evolutions best calculated to impress the local population are to be left to the discretion of the English and French commanders, and, as there may be a difficulty in signaling in different languages, the code is to be revised so it can be done in Latin. Arrived off the coast, the letter says:

Vour Excellency will commence the demonstration off Dulcigno. Should the Albanians appear in force upon their mountain-tops, my Lords suggest that an effective demonstration would be to place your ships in line, with their sterns to the enemy. Should your Excellency have occasion to communicate with the Hottl, who are believed to be Moslems, you will be guarded in the tone which you will adopt. You will not be the tone which you will adopt. You will not be usually different language with the Clement, who are Slave and of the Greek religion; while it is needless to impress upon your Excellency that the Miridites, being Latins and Catholics, you will be cautious in signaling and respect their theological prejudices. You will be especially careful to discriminate between the Guegts and to Tosks; while in respect to the Arnaouts generally you will act as circumstances may suggest. With respect to the Skipetars, you will act be misled by their name into supposing that they are agile mariners, but deal with them as mountaineers.

One of the best hits in the letter is con-

mariners, but deal with them as mountaineers.
One of the best hits in the letter is contained in the following warning: "In order to prevent secret ramming, or other international collisions, my Lords further recommend that you keep the French and German ships, the Austrian and Russian, and the Austrian and Italian as far apart as possible." Should it be arranged that the English commander is only to direct the great moral evolutions on alternate days, he is to put the French commander under arrest for forty-eight hours on the days when he is in command. After the ceded territory has in command. After the ceded territory has been handed over to Montenegro, then the fleet is to go to the Grecian coast and penform the moral evolution so as to demoralize the inhabitants of Larissa, Janina, and Metzovo, the territory which the Sultan refuses to

der At this point the le

The letter concludes with an expression of confidence on the part of the Admiralty Lords that the English commander's native centality of temperament will maintain har mony among all the officers, and that this can e strengthened by frequent convivial enter but "at the same time, my Lords think it right to warn your Excellency that her Maj-esty's Government can incur no expense on

this account."
The letter is not only a capital burlesque of tself, the more so from the genial, playfu nanner in which it is written, upon ordinary letters of instruction, but is also pertinen from its direct bearing upon the question at issue, in proposing to bring a great moral pressure to bear upon the Porte at Constan tinople by a naval demonstration off the coasts of Albania and Greece, instead of sailing up the Bosphorus to the Porte's doors and demanding obedience upon penalty of bat-tering down the establishment about its ears, and driving out the whole Turkish regime bag and baggage. As things begin to shape themselves, the recent Berlin Conference bids fair to be a bigger farce even than the Berlin Congress. France has already backed out of the naval demonstration. stration, though she has all along been the professed champion of Greece, and now will not favor any pressure upon Tur-key except that of moral suasion, thus leav-ing England to face the difficulty. As Enrland has all she can attend to elsewhere, the prospect is very good for more delays an shilly-shallying and diplomatic foolery, and at last Turkey will probably come out master of the situation, as she has many times be-

OLE BULL.

One of the most familiar and most widely admired and loved of all musicians, Ole Bull, has passed away, at the ripe old age of 70. He followed his profession to the last, and at the time of his death, which occurred in his native land, he was maturing his plans for another of his many "farewell tours," about which so much merriment has been made, with Miss Thursby, in this country. The farewell tour has been made. The familiar face, and form erect as one of his native pines, we shall see no more. His strings are forever mute. There probably has never been another artist, except the lamented Parepa-Rosa, whose death will come to Americans with so much of personal loss as this kindly-hearted old man, who has gone into the dreamless sleep.

Ole Bull was born in Bergen, Norway, in

1810, and to one who was so completely im-bued with love of his native land, though he

has been a citizen of the world more than half a century, it must have been a satisfaction to end his days in his native city, surled by the friends who knew him and oved him the best. His musical talent was eveloped very early, and first displayed tself in the interpretation of the weird and comantic music of the mountains of which he was very fond, and which later in life he wove into fantasies like his "Saterbosok." In passing, we may say that an extremely interesting description of this style of music may be found in a recent translation of an excellent Norwegian story called "The Spell-Bound Flddler." His uncle discovered his talent and encouraged it, but in his youthful days the violin was considered a profane and ungodly instrument by the pious folk of Norway, and was held in as much disrepute as the organ was for a long time in Scotland. He was accordingly sent fession. His musical talent, however, assetted itself so conspicuously that he was obliged to quit the University. He left home before he was 20 years of age and went to Paris, where he became extremely poor. To add to his troubles, he lost his trunk and with it his violin, and in a fit of despondency threw himself into the Seine. He was rescued however, and adopted by a mother who had just lost her only son. Phrough her assistance he was introduced to the Paris public and soon became a favorit. In 1833 he traveled through France, Italy. Switzerland, and England. In 1839 he went to Germany, and played in all the larger cities with success. In 1844 he made his first visit to this country, and created furor with his playing. He then returned to Europe, and for the next seven years his to Europe, and for the next seven years his life was a very busy and diversified one. He gave concerts all over France; studied military science; accompanied the French army upon one of its African expeditions; played at the double marriage of Isabella II. with Francisco de Assiz and of Donna Fernanda with the Duke of Montpensier; took part in the Franch Parachetter of 1848; was present the French Revolution of 1848; was present at the revolution in Holland; devoted himself to the manufacture of violins and contrabassi; built theatres in Norway; founded schools of art and clubs of artists; and established colonies for his countrymen in Wisconsin, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, besides constantly appearing in concerts. He re-turned to this country in 1852, and from that time to this there has scarcely been a year in which he has not made a concert tour in the United States. Though by no means as great an artist as many violinists who have been here, he was more popular than any other, and always played to great crowds of enthusiastic peopie. He made his début in Chicago April 21. 1853, in conjunction with Adalina Patti, then known as the child phenomenon,-Maurice Strakosch, his recent manager, then being his accompanist. His success at that time was immense, and he never after lost his hold upon Chicago audiences. There was perhaps not a player in the world who, in the language of the profession, "drew so much money" as Ole Bull. His name upon any program or with any combination was Ole Bull was in no sensea virtuoso, nor had he the musical skill or accomplishments of

scores of younger players who have come upon the stage since his hair grew gray. He had not a tithe of the taient of such men as Joachim or Wilhelmi, nor of the skill of such players as Ernst, Sivori, Prume, or Sarasati. And yet, since the days of Pa-ganini, no player has held audiences more ganini, no player has held audiences more spelibound than he. He was even tricky in his playing to eatch applause, and yet he was forgiven everything. His talent was of a famiastic sort. The music which he played was not only romantic but peculiarly Northern in its rhythm and melody. His manner was very individual and magnetic, and his splendid physique, even in his extreme old age, had a fascination for people. In the combination of these qualities he exercised a rare influence upon people, which never weakened, though during the last fifteen years they have learned by comparison to know that he was very inferior to many artists who have been here. His playing might be full of errors, but the dash and romance and enthusiasm always captivated, and people were as ready to everlook the sensational in his playing as they are in Remenyl's for the sake of his fine and rich color. Another secret of his success was that he played muste which the mass easily comprehends, and tickled them with fantastic treaks

vere erratic. As a man he by many fascinating and lovable qual He was tall, straight and ma presence, an extremely interesting versationalist, and was possessed of gr ergy in business matters, as was shown by his many schemes for the benefit of his countrymen. They will long miss him, but the will not be alone in their grief, for he had a host of friends in this country, and thousands of admirers. It is rare that a man retains his hold upon the stage for a full half century and keeps his popularity even win the field full of dangerous rivals. This of Bull did, and no other musician in the work who should happen to die to-morrow would leave behind him so many friends or many pleasant memories. It is fitting the he should rest among the mountains of his native land, where he first caught the inspiration of music and where he is loved his people almost as tenderly as a mo-loves her child, and admired as the grea violinist Norway has produced th composer he was almost insignifican side of Grieg, and Svendsen, and Kjeruli

PROP. Moses Corr TYLER writes to the Prov. Moses Corr Tyler writes to the Chairman of the Michigan State Central Committee that he will not be able to singue actively in the present campaign. He is now hard a work in Harvard College Library collecting material for the History of American Literature to the rapid completion of which he is atticity pledged. No engagement less pressing would prevent his taking an active part in the campaign on behalf of the Republican party, it whose success he takes the deepest interest. He writes:

writes:
In this great battle I confess I envy the who are at liberty to go to the front. It is catch-words of partisanship when I say sincerely think that the success of the I cratic party in the present canvass would National disaster. That party has no our connidence, but every possible title a distrust; and I feel that there are just no distrust; and I feel that there are just no distrust and I feel that there are just no distrust. no great interests at stake—line to the very integrity of the Nat e prosperity and happiness of the d hereafter—for us to dare to take and hereafter—for us to dare to take the ris confiding all these things to a party with a rod so smarched. Surely in private life should not commit such a folly. No same in chant would be likely to appoint as the custod in is goods and his safe-key a cierk who been caught in the act of robbing his store setting it on fire, at the same time disnisfrom his service the very cierk whose fide alone had prevented the attempted burgiary arson from being successful.

Prof. Tyler adds an expression of confident and esteem for Gen. Garfield, of whom he most attesman at once abler and more are statesman at once abler and more are

THE Royal Belgian Elephant Expedit into Central Africa met with a sories of a haps. But a station has been established at head of Lake Tanganyika. Capt. Carter, a went in from the north coast, to with him four Asiatic elephants. To them died on the way, but the outtwo reached the lake in good contion. The elephants were of great series when crossing the Mgunda-Mkali Desert, a rying a load of twolve hundredweight as they traveled consecutively for forty-two how without food and thirty-five hours withou ber chief who preys upon the caravans a between Zansibar and Laxe Tanganylia, heads of the expedition are still hopeful, wish to join forces with Stanley, who i coming up the Congo Valley, and in co-tion with him establish a chair of posts ocean to ocean.

MAYOR KALLOCH'S church in San Fre eisco doesn't get on well. The income did not pay expenses until the Mayor began to give a course of ten-cent lectures in it Sunday night. There is not entire harmony between the Trus-There is not entire harmony between the Tru
tees of "the Temple," as it is called, and it
preacher. An agreement had been made in
on Sunday mornings the sortices should a
strictly religious. But Sunday week the pasts
presched on politics, informing his church as
congregation that the Republican party had to
oome so corrupt that he had left it and gu
over to the Democrats. At the conclusion of
the sermon one of the Trustees, Mr. Larzeler
walked up to the front of the pulpit and a
minded Kalloch of his pledge to the Trustee
and his violation of the pledge. There was are
excitement, and cries of "Give it to him," "G
for him, Larzelere," Kalloch told Mr. Larzeler
to at down, and called on the people to sin
"America," which drowned the voice of the
remonstrating Trustee. The audience retire
in confusion. It is believed that the Temple wil
have to be abandoned as soon as the Mayor
term of office expires and the novelty of the
entertainments offered by him wears off.

A TREASURY-DEPARTMENT circular ju issued utterly ruins the Democratic claim that party has brought economy into the pulservice. This circular embraces the appropriators for each fiscal year from 1873 to 1881 clusive, which are given in currency and in co as follows:

There was no appropriation for the army 1878, and a double one in 1878. Deducting the army appropriation for 1878, it appears to the aggregate appropriations made by the cocrats for the fiscal years 1879, 1880, and were in round numbers \$401,000,000, or an avage annual appropriations made by the Rey lican party for the last three years of its powere \$434,000,000, or at the rate of \$141,000,000. were \$424,000,000, or at the rate of \$141,000,0

SENATOR BUTLER called Col. Cash "swashbuckler," and Col. Cash retorted in Butler was "a coward, a Har, and an ingrate No blood is spilled yet. The correspondence chiefly interesting for bringing out a confession Butler that his connection with a lotte company, which failed disastrously after it war, was "a stupendous blunder." Butler his self says of this affair:

My own and Gen. Gary's connection with the

self says of this affair:

My own and Gen. Garr's connection with the business was about the same as that of the Beauregard and Early with the Louisians Leary. The difference is that theirs has been success, ours was a stupendous failure. Ow tempting such an enterprise, under the circustances, was a piece of ineffable stupidity. It every man who makes such a mistake, I fels gusted with myself about it.

The Southern chivalry engaged very existed with myself about it.

The Southern chivalry engaged very existed in the lottery business after the War: seemed to think it in strict accord with highest honor of a gentleman, while they dained "trade" as degrading.

GEN. WALKER, of the Census Bureau, and that if forty fraudulent names can be found at the lists of any of the census supervisor, will order a new enumeration in that district that ought to settle the case in Cheago, for everybody knows that there are not only forty but twice forty thousand fraudulent names of the lists cent in from that city.—St. Long Republican.

why not come and find them? If St. hasn't the enterprise to find the frauds whi is confident exist, it deserves to be beaten cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Louis detective-press to prove what it all and nobody will be more gratified for a posure, if it can be made, than the merchan Chicago. The bluster of the St. Louis prefectly wild and silly. A census expense here, would in one day's time find evide of population to convince him that the ctwas, if anything, an understatement of potion.

THE Pittsburg Post says that the iro manufacturers of that city are importing end mous quantities of iron-ore, acrap-iron, and erails from Europe. S. Kloman & Co., of Superior Works, are importing Australia blooms; Moorbead Bros., of Sharpsburg, arrunning their works on old raths and serap-iro from Europe, when there are half-mile pills of

HENDERIC DO CONSIST DE LA SOOR LE LA SOOR LE

a "Puzz submits to himself sev tion in that of the First were 1,086 n ber of unna-tion on Au ward 1,085 N Ational w only 640 vot 1,045 Demo-votes. The stand how asks if the sion passed tion table.

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HAMPT than an al edition t "This is t EUGEN.

Miss I farewell i since: "piness it bright as ers bloom

THE South Cashaw de clerayms Charleste giving-u Jacon set up at sentative other ou of Mead Powell.

THE I beld ner priate p greatest chief poi Ferral Georgia, that the abolishe into pow Will enough that will the edit Since Father the Pre lateral c

"Kni relation The struct of Jeer of Student of Jeer of Student or Student or

metean pig-iron to be seen on the West Penn-trails Railroad at Sharpeburg, right at their us; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips are heavy im-ges of muck bar, old rails, and serap-iron; Government warehouses in Pittaburg are not with foreign iron from Norway and else-ess had 600 cars of Spanish ore in July last, where have been receiving at the rate of sees had 800 cars of Spanish ore in July last, and they have been receiving at the rate of asty cars a day since Aug. 1. The Standard of Company has contracted for, and is now resting, 20,000 tons of hoop-iron from England. The facts are held to constitute an act of cert treason to the tariff system; but if the rest system is based on the idea that manuscrars will pay more for raw material than are can help it is a delusion and a snare.

HENDRICKS' treachery to Joe McDonald did

HENDRICES' treachery to Joe McDonald did not consist simply in refusing to withdraw in his layor at Cincinnati. Donn Platt says there is a worse story behind that:

As soon as it became known that McDonald we conspicuous and likely to be nominated, then the creatures that do Hendricks' dirty then the creatures that do Hendricks' dirty serv began actively to circulate slanderous lies were began actively to circulate slanderous lies were sean actively to circulate slanderous lies were the senator. Thus, while McDonald was actively to the doath in the Convention for his meaning the distribution of the same sease of the sease of the same sease of the sease of the

A "PUZZLED VOTER" residing in Men A "PUZZIED VOTER" residing in Memphis shaits to those more skilled in arithmetic than imself several problems presented by an election in that city. On the lst of July the census of the First Ward in that city reported that there were 1,08 males of voting are, including a number of unnaturalized foreigners. At the election of Aug. 5 the Judges reported from that and 156 Democratic, 167 Republican, and 78 Katonai votes. In the Second Ward there were only 60 voters, but the election judges returned 1,00 Democratic, 53 Republican, and 37 National votes. The puzzled voter professes not to understand how these results can be consistent, and also if the Democratic Congress at the last session passed any law amending the multiplication table.

Oxe of the serious mistakes made by the ertainment Committee during the recent clave was in the matter of music. Excellent conclave was in the matter of music. Excellent as the programs and performances were at the three concerts on Wednesday evening, there was a begarily account of empty boxes at each. With such an immense amount of music at their disposal, the Committee might have placed a band in every park, big and little, in the city, hand in every park, big and little, in the city, and at other central spots, and given open-air concerts, which would have attracted and entertained thousands of people. As it was, the three lest orchestras in the West, the Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Chicago, played to a mere handful of people, suffering and sweltering in halis which resembled furnaces.

WADE HAMPTON'S now celebrated speech resreported originally in the Staunton Valle Virginian. That paper says of his curious apo

or and retraction:

We do not knew what was in Gen. Hampton's mind when he delivered his speech in Staunton, but we do know what his language meant. Ho delared that the Democratic party, under Hancos's loud, was fighting for the same principles int Lee and Jackson lought for, and for which he Southern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used.

The defeat of Congressman Sapp for re-nomination in the Eighth Iowa District is to be regretted. He was one of the ablest members of the Republican side, and took a deeper in-terest in estions relating to cheap transporta-tion than any other member of his party. We shall not be surprised to learn that railroad in-fluences had something to do with his defeat.

HAMPTON's denial of his speech is stronger than an affirmation. He merely sends a revised edition to the Herald with the indorsement, "This is the only version which has my personal approval." The question isn't what version new has Senator Hampton's approval, but what sid he say on the 19th of July last at Staunton,

EUGENE HALE confides to a correspondett of the Philadelphia Press that he will be the new Senator from Maine, and Frye the Speaker of the Republican House, which is "better than almost any other position in politica." Frye's ideas of this program baven't been announced.

Nast has actually done a good thing in the current number of Harper's Weekly. Gen. Hancock is represented as musing over the graves of the Rebels killed in front of his own corps at Gettysburg. Below is the legand, "The silent (Democratic) majority; Gen. Hancock will miss them on election-day."

Miss Neilson used this language in a farewell speech at Booth's Theatre a few weeks since: "I am leaving not only friends but hap-

pel; while the tiny cups in which tea e were handed were probably each wort

In the future stories of shipwreek will have to be remodeled to the extent of keeping the unfortunates who are east away on a desert island at least forty days without food. We are sorry to say that Dr. Tanner has spoiled "Robinson Crusce" for future generations.

We notice by a fashion journal that "real India ponges is sold at popular prices for summer dresses," but on the subject of real United States called there is a silonce at once painful and mysterious to men at whose pocketbooks the demon of dress is constantly inciting lovely woman to make well-timed bluffs.

Mahel's waiting in the gloaming

For her lover, young and fair,
Gently to herself intoning

Words of love, and hope, and prayer.

He is sitting by a table; On his face sits grim despair.
Mabel's lover has been going
'Gainst three queens with two an

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The llinois Staats-Zeilang has the following leader: "The ceasus falsifications committed in the South please Democratic papers very much, and cause them to smile approvingly. Even German papers, which we expected to possess a little more honor, decency, and a small degree of sensibility for shame, do not hesitate to accept these frauds and prevarications as correct and true. They give vent to their joyous surprise over this extraordinary increase of the South in the most unrestricted manner. One of these papers goes in its grim humor so far as to assert, with a 'ghastly grin,' that this increase in population, which surprises all expectations, can only be explained by the fact that now 'freedom' prevails in the South instead of slavery. It is the same paper which for the last ten years attempted to prove that in consequence of that 'freedom' the negro race in the South was declining in numbers. Even the most impudent of all assertions, that a State like North Carolina, which was not fouched by immigration at all, but experienced a considerable degree or emigration instead, has increased its population like one of the Northwestern States, Minnesota or Nebraska,—even this shameless lie the Democratic papers guip down with a great deal of satisfaction, and, smiting pleasantly, they say: 'Who could have thought it possible?' But the boss swindle is to come yet; it is in preparation. If there is any State in the South that has not been visited by inmigration, but, on the contrary, has driven a large number of its own citizens over the border, that State is South Carolina. The Charleston Courier figures out of the reports, as far as they have been made, an increase in population for that State from 705,006 to 953,410 souls, a gain of 247,804, or 35 per cent. That is a higher percentage of increase than any of the Northwestern States can show for themselves, although they together received from the Eastern States and Europe during the last ten years at least one and a half millions of immigration, when the substant d

years at least one and a half millions of immi-gration. Will the New York Staats-Zeilung, the Philadelphia Demokrat, and the Anseiger des Westens, in the face of such figures, assure us on their honor that they do not believe in a crim-inal faisification of these census returns? Only a few days ago the Anseiger des Westens accused the census enumerators of 1870 (and justly) of having falsified and returned the City of St. Louis as too high by from 50,000 to 60,000. Will having falsified and returned the City of St. Louis as too high by from 50,000 to 60,000. Will that paper accept the counterparts of 1880 to the falsifications of 1870 as correct? Triumphantiy the Charleston Courier declares that, according to their returns, the State of South Carolina, instead of losing a Representative, will probably gain one, even if the basis of representation should be placed as high as 170,000 for each Congressional district. This would be the crowning swindle, indeed, if the census should serve only as a means to decrease the representation of the North with all its immigration and to increase that of the South with no immigration at all What demonstrates this false enumeration in North and South Carolina the plainest and most convincing is the fact that no increase is reported from these districts where the population is the densest, because the fraud could be easily detected there, but from those wild, barren, and out-of-the-way counties where no traveler is seen on the public roads for weeks. In those counties, of which the Charleston Courier publishes the census returns as complete, the increase of population in the third decade of this chatury (1820-1830) amounted to 14 per cent; in the seventh, from 1851 to 1870, only to 1 per cent. But from 1871 to 1880 it is claimed that the population has increased THERTY-SIX per cent; in the six horeased THERTY-SIX per cent; in the increase of HERTY-SIX per cent; in the seventh, from 1871 to 1880 it is claimed that the population has increased THERTY-SIX per cent; in the seventh, from 1871 to 1880 it is claimed that the population has increased THERTY-SIX per cent; in the seventh, from 1871 to 1870, only to 1 per cent. years previous thereto! And in a State at that which was shunned by immigration like the black death; a State which, with open hostility, has always fought the idea or subdividing the large plantations and estates mosmalier fature, and thereby inviting immigration; a State where there are no industries, and where business and commerce are steadily on the decline! Will this unheard-of attempt to maintain by fraud and swindle, the political power for the South be successful? In case of Hancock's election we will have to answer in the affirmative, but, should Garfield be elected, then there is no danger."

The Sacramento (Cal.) Deutsches Journal, a paper belonging to the party of the so-called

The sited tomocratic majority 'Gen Hiddeness will take stem on obscioocated-willy.'

Miss Nersox used this language in a freewist speech at Boott's Theatre a few weeks in the state of the

THE RATEROADS.

Twenty-first Annual Report the Northwestern Railway.

A Very Handsome Showing, with Brilliant Prospects for the Future.

Miscellaneous Items of Railroad In telligence from Various Sources.

THE NORTHWESTERN. THE NORTHWESTERN.

The twenty-first annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 81, 1880, has just been given to the printers. It is a very interesting document, and makes a most favorable showing. From advance sheets furnished The Thibune the following facts and nished THE TRIBUNE the following facts and

\$ 8,040,858 387,241 8,822,015 1,408,000 Total operating expenses. Faxes... Interest on bonds.
Interest on bonds.
Itental of leased roads.
For balance incurred by Shoboygan &
Fond du Lac, Sheboygan & Western,
Galena & Wisconsin, and Chicago &
Tomah. Total expenses.

Net earnings

From this amount dividends have been declared on preferred stock 7 

Increase 1879-'80....... \$ 2,768,427 \$14,580,921 This makes the increase in gross earning 18.98 per cent. Compared with the preceding year, the total charges on the combined road were as follows:

Increase \$975,887, equal to 7.98 per cent. Increase in net earnings, \$1,792,540, or 78,35

The gross earnings on the different lines were as follows: 

mains yet to be realized the sum of \$588,304 due on land contracts maturing in the future. The extensions and branch lines that are being added to our system will furnish new elements of strength and protection do the Company's property. Their traffic will come from some of the most productive portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, where the country is being rapidly overspread with settlements and improvements. The cost of these roads is far below that of the older mron.

Add the \$500,000 of preferred stock yet to be issued, as provided in consolidation with La Crosse, Trempealean & Prescott Railroad Company, and the aggregate of stock issued, and to be issued will amount to \$37,312,500.

Stock owned by the Company:
Common stock \$121,398
Preferred stock., 177,462

OPETBOIT, MACKINAW & MAR-QUETTE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSINO, Mich., Ang. 19.—The State Board of Control of Railways, consisting of ex-officio Chairman Gov. Croswell, Attorney-General Kirchner, Treasurer Pritchard, Auditor-General Latimer, and Secretary of State Jenney start on mext Tuesday to officially inspect the first twenty miles of the Detroit Mackinaw

these roads is far below that of the older properties, and the additional business they will supply can be done to advantage over the existing lines of the Company at a comparatively small increase of expenditure. During the last year the gross earnings derived from all sources on the old and new roads increased \$2,768,427 or 18 98-100 per cent., while the net earnings were increased by the large amount of \$1,792,540, or 78 35-100 per cent. and were unparalleled in the history of the Company.

Company.

The general condition for the property in respect to the roadway, track, bridges, and equipment is better than ever before; the engines and cars have been thoroughly kept up, and large additions made to their number during the year.

up, and large additions made to their humber during the year.

The wheat crop, which is now being har-vested, will exceed that of last year, while the growth of corn is favorable for an abundant yield.

The earnings of the road continue to in-crease, and the prospects for a prosperous year are in every particular encouraging.

GOING HOME.

ABOUT TO BE SETTLED.

Vice-President Alexander and General

ITEMS. The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad will open its line to Chicago Lake and Center City next Saturday by an excursion and basket-plenic. Saturday by an excursion and basket-plenic.

The following statement, compiled in accordance with the new award by the Trunk Line arbitrators, shows the overs and shorts of the roads east from this city from June 1, 1880, the arrangement dating back to that time, up to Aug. 14, 1880: Michigan Central, short 2,885 tons; Lake Shore, short 4,506 tons; Fort Wayne, over 2,444 tons; Pan-Handle, over 3,231 tons; Baltimore & Ohio, over 13,853 tons; Chicago & Grand Trunk, short 11,857 tons. This would show that if the arbitrators based their award of 10 per cent to the Chicago & Grand Trunk on the basis of business done by that line since its admission in the east-bound pool,—June 1,—that line has no cause for complaint, as it has run short in two and a half months 11,837 tons of its allotted percentage.

Considerable fault has lately been found.

since been widened for that part of the road between Ames and Des Moines, giving to this Company a continuous standard gauge line to the capital of the State. The length of the entire road is fifty-eight miles.

The acquisition of this road has especial importance in the fact that it reaches the region of the extensive coal-fields of Iowa, and, with the Toledo & Northwestern Rail-way and its connections, forms a direct line for the transportation of excellent coal by the shortest and cheapest route to Minnesota and Dakota, and for supplying the Company with fuel for the operation of its Winona & St. Peter Railroad and extensions.

The Sheboygan & Western Railway, formerly called the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, consisting of about eighty miles of railroad, extending from Sheboygan to Princeton, Green County, Wisconsin, was also added during the year: the permanent union of this road with the Chietaro & Northwestern secures to each better facilities for the business of this section of the State, and will confer fature advantages, resulting from the improvement and working of the property.

A short line of six and one-half miles, called the Rock River Railroad, is being built between Janesville and Afton, that will promote the business of the Rock River Valley, and effect a saving of time and distance in the transfer of cars between the old Wisconsin, Madison, and Galena Divisions.

The Company has acquired the Galena & Southern Wisconsin and the Chicago & Tomah line will be constructed with a standard gauge direct to Madison, where it will connect with the main line to Chicago, and with the proposed Madison & Milwaukee line to Milwaukee.

The extension which is being constructed to Madison, where it will connect with the main line of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad at Tracy Station, Lyon County, Minn., and is projected in a very direct westerly course across the territory of Dakota with lateral branches. That portion of the Dakota boundary, is called the Chicago and Dakota Railroad; and that portion of the run short in two and a half months it has tons of its allotted percentage.

Considerable fault has lately been found with the management of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western for its alleged niggardly treatment of its employés. The Indianapolis Journal undertakes to defend the Company, as follows:

The following item, which is far from the truth, seems to be going the rounds of the press: Over half the men engaged in the machine-shops and round-house of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Head at Urbana, Ill., are reported to be on a sont of strike. Much excitement and dissatisfaction prevail because the Company on the Angust phy-day offered only scrip in payment, which bankers there refused to cash. The road owes nearly \$300,000 to work-men. Hack pay is due for years, and the men do not like checks on New York which will not pass there." The facts are that but two men quit. No scrip was offered, but checks which any New York bank, would griadly accept (although doubties the cash would have been more sceeptable to the employes). The present company does not owe \$1 for labor performed prior to Aug. 1, 1880, and the present management pay as they go. Consequently it unjust to pile the dishonesty of the old company in not paying its employes upon the company which now operates the road. six miles of well-built steel track railroad, fully equipped, extending from Tracy to the Dakota boundary, is called the Chicago and Dakota Railroad; and that portion of the line lying in Dakota takes the name of the Dakota Central Railroad.

The length of the extension to the Missouri River will be about 250 miles, and up to the date of this report 170 miles of the road had been completed, and the track laid with steel rails. It is expected that the work will reach the Missouri, and a branch be constructed up the Valley of the James River during the present year.

# AMUSEMENTS.

M'CULLOUGH INTERVIEWED. John McCullough, the tragedian, returned from Europe the other day, and immediately upon his arrival in New York a reporter of the World selzed and began to pump him. upon his arrival in New York a reporter of the World selzed and began to pump him.

Among other things the reporter asked McCullough his opinion concerning Irving. His replies were rather guarded.

"I can hardly describe my feelings with regard to him," said McCullough. "There is a notion that he is the pet of a certain number of men. But he has a great hold on the middle classes—the kind of people who pay two shillings for a seat—and every artist in London takes a pride in him. I saw him first as Slejicck. He takes a different view of the part from any other man's I have ever known. I liked it best the second time. He is better as an actor of peculiar things than as a tragedian. In 'The Bells' and 'Charles I.' he seemed to me to do as fine work as anything of the kind I ever saw. It seemed to me he might play one part well and another part poorly. Nature has not given him the swell of passion. I can enly say that in artistic taste he is theroughly imbued with the spirit of his profession. In the way of producing things on the stage in the best manner possible he is unapproachable. Two weeks ago to-night I supped with him. At noon of that day I saw the entrance to the pit of the Lyceum crowded with people who waited until 6:30 to get in."

"Who else is doing well in London besides Irving?"

"Toole, He is drawing crowds at the Folly Theatre in 'The Upper Crust.' Then Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and Mr. Hare are playing in 'The Lady's Battle,' at the St. James Theatre. This is the perfection of a performance. I believe if these three people came over here they, would make their fortune, and I advised them to come. Their play is a light little French thing of the time of the Revolution, and it is perfectly pure."

"What actress pleased you most in London"

"When the actress pleased you most in London"

"When the actress pleased you most in London" rails. It is expected that the work will reach the Missouri, and a branch be constructed up the Valley of the James River during the present year.

A vast area of agricultural land in the region traversed by this line has already been taken up for settlement. Nearly three and three-quarter millions of acres of public lands were entered by settlers within the last two years in the Land Office Districts of Sioux Falls, Yankton and Springfield, in Dakota, in addition to large quantities entered and purchased in Central and Western Minnesota.

From small beginnings there will some an extensive cultivation, whose surplus products will furnish transportation to the railroad in increasing amount from year to year. This extension will also open up an excellent through route for passengers and freight by means of connecting lines of stages and express wagons from the Missouri River to the mining districts of Deadwood and the Black Hills.

The sales of lands from the Winona & St. Peter land grant, though necessarily affected both in respect to price and quantity by the availability of adjacent Government lands, are sufficiently encouraging to warrant the belief that the proceeds to be derived from this source will, in the future, add an important item to the value of the Company's property. The sales from this grant for the last fiscal year were 68,207 acres, for the consideration of \$205,835, as against 51,704 acres sold in the preceding year.

The aggregate sales out of this grant, from the beginning up to the 31st of May last, amount to \$073,913. From this amount has been paid for the purchase of Sinking Fund bonds and bonds canceled of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company; \$25,135 is the cash balance on hand, and there remains yet to be realized the sum of \$688,304 due on land contracts maturing in the future.

The extensions and branch lines that are being added to oursystem will furnish new ele-

"What actress pleased you most in London?"

"Miss Terry, who played with Irving in the 'Merchant of Venice.' She was the most perfect Portia I ever saw."

"Have you any personal knowledge as to Mr. Raymond's reception?"

"Well, he himself was received most cordially, but the play was a failure. The people did not understand it. They could not form any conception of the Americanisms, and they wondered how a man like Raymond could appear in such a piece. So far as Raymond himself was concerned he was called before the curtain and applauded, but the 'Gilded Age' fell flat. Miss Katherine Rogers played with him, but she wasn't

mond himself was concerned no was called before the curtain and applauded, but the 'Gilded Age' fell flat. Miss Katherine Rogers played with him, but she wasn't good."

"Did Mr. Raymond say anything to you about the failure of the 'Gilded Age'?"

"Oh, yes. He took the matter very philosophically."

"What are Mr. Florence's prospects?"

"Very good, indeed. He and his wife will open on the 30th of this month in the 'Mighty Dollar.' Of course they feel somewhat nervous because the piece is so very American, but there is no doubt that they will succeed."

"How were Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin received in London?"

"The people liked the 'Danites' very much. Hollingshed, the manager of the Gaiety,—who, by the way, is a glorious chap,—said at the Savage Club breakfast that it was the best American drama he had ever seen. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin will play there for some time, and will then go into the Provinces."

In reply to a question as to whether he had made any arrangements for an early appearance in London, Mr. McCullough said: "I have contracted with Augustus Harris, the manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, to appear at that theatre next April. Mr. Harris has just begun his career as a manager. I am to appear in 'Virginius,' and he promised me that the piece would be produced in the best style. Every scene and every costume is to be new."

"Who will form your company?"

"That I do not know. All I know is that Drury Lane Theatre is the largest theatre in London, that Mr. Harris is to select the company, and that everything is to be arranged in the best possible manner. I shall leave New York during the first week in April, shall play in London about a month, spend the remainder of the summer quietly without fulfilling any engagements, and will then return to the United States to carry out my engagements here."

GOING HOME.

Immense crowds thronged the various depots in this city yesterday from morning till night who were anxious to leave by the outgoing trains. The trains on nearly all the roads had to be run in sections. The morning train on the Burlington went out in two sections, and the evening train in four. The Fort Wayne had to run each train going out in from three to five sections, with about ten cars to each division. The Michigan Central had also to divide its trains into sections, and this morning will run out two specials in addition to the regular trains. The Alton, in addition to unusually heavy regular trains, had to run out some specials. Every road centering in the city had its hands full all day yesterday; but it is believed that by to-night the rush will be over, and the passenger business will again resume its normal condition. The rallroads have no data by which to calculate the actual number of people taken out during yesterday and to-day, but it is estimated that about 55,000 people were taken out by all the lines thus far. The railroads expect to take out about 50,000 more to-day. The remainder of those who came here will return gradually, as the tickets for the general public do not expire till Monday, and those of the Knights and their families not until Sept. 15. DRAMATIC NOTES.

John T. Raymond will act in Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, Sept. 13. "Photos," with the Harrisons, Miss Alice and Mr. Lewis, at Hooley's next week,

and Mr. Lewis, at Hooley's next week,
Manager A. M. Palmer, of the Union
Square Theatre, is expected in town this
morning.

The New York Tribune says that Miss
Adelaide Nellson was soon to have been the
avowed wife of Edward Compton, who acted
with her during her last American tour. Miss Ellie Wilton, now playing in "The False Friend" at Haverly's, has signed a contract with John Stetson, of Boston, to play leading female rôles with Salvini during his forthcoming American tour.

Vice-President Alexander and General Freight Agent Culp, of the Louisville & Nashville, were in Cincinnati a day or two ago in conference with John King, Jr., Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi. The gentlemen also called on the officials of the Cincinnati Southern, but no business was transacted as far as can be learned. This, together with the fact that Col. Alexander has requested a conference with Mr. J. C. Clarke, Vice-President of the Illinois Central and General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, indicates that the Louisville & Nashville is getting sick of the fight with that road, and that it is anxious to bring about a settlement of the difficulties. It is understood that Mr. Clarke has agreed to a conference, and that Mr. Alexander will be here next week for that purpose. There can hardly be a doubt that the war between the two Southern roads will soon be terminated for the Louisville & Nashville would not, have asked for the conference if it did not mean to make the concessions demanded by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. The arrangement will no doubt be made that the rates from Mothie and Pensacola should not be lower to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Northern points than the rates from New Orleans, and that the short line shall have the right to make the rates. It can also be stated that the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans will insist upon lower passenger rates than have prevailed before the war was inaugurated. contract with John Stetson, of Boston, to play leading female rôles with Salvini during his forthcoming American tour.

Mr. Dalziel, of the Olympic, says he has bought the right of production of "Piff-Paff" and "Oxygen," logether with the costumes and properties needed, from Mr. Sam Colville, and that he means to place those pieces in the repertoire of his burlesque company now organizing.

We understand that the Conquests have re linquished all idea of making the tour of the country. When the accident to George Conquest, Sr., happened scores of managers throughout the United States at once canceled their contracts with the party. This is understood to have been the reason for the determination reached.

On Sept. 6 Mr. Lawrence Barrett will begin his season. He has a new historical play by W. S. Howells. His supporting company, under the management of Mr. R. E. Stevens, will include Messrs. Louis James, John Wilson, Archie Cowper, B. G. Rogers, Charles Plunkett, P. Barton, D. Boneicanit, Jr.; P. Stevens, C. Hawthorne, G. Davidson, G. Mosely, R. C. Hudson; Marie Wainwright, Kate Meck, Anna W. Story, and A. Plunkett. The New York Times has the following reference to the death of Adelaide Nellson: "Her death was very sudden, although scarcely, perhaps, entirely unexpected, for it has been a familiar fact among those who knew her well that she was subject to selzures of heart-disease, which were liable to cut short her career at any time. A fainting fit after a scene calling for more than ordinary emotional strain has, indeed, been something not uncommon with Miss Nellson during her engagements here, and as gossip about actors and actreses does sometimies, these attacks have occasionally been mentioned with a knowing shake of the head. The event proves that they were the symptoms of a deep seated and incurable disease." DETROIT, MACKINAW & MAB-

THE PORK DEAL

Another Squeeze Given to the Boys on the Short Side.

Asa Dow Called On for Additional Margins, Which

He Refuses to Put Up, as He Regards the

There was a very painful rumor on foot in commercial circles last evening, to the effect that the well-known Asa Dow, Esq., ex-president of the Board of Trade, had emitted to respend to "ealls?" for respinses and to "ealls" for margins on certain pork transactions on 'Change. It was well known that Mr. Dow was involved in the deal to no small extent, and everybody wanted to know what it meant. In the case of an ordinary man the failure to respond to a margin call, either by "putting up" the money or settling up the deal, would be regarded as tantamount to a suspension; for trading on the Board is something like banking in this respect that a failure to respond on the instant is equivalent to a failure. But Mr. Dow's well-known eccentricity led very many, who knew of his refusal, to think that he would reconsider his determination to-day. The idea that he is unable to deposit all the money called for was generally scouted by the solid men of the Board who were asked about it. They said he is as good as the gold, and those of them who have still open trades with him feit no alarm in regard to it. Mr. Dow, on being interviewed by a reporter of The Tribuyer, fatly refused to say whether or not he was financially embarrassed, but did sver that he is prepared to protect all his trades except in pook, and refuses to deposit further margins on that article. He protests, too, against any one closing out his deals in pork, or declaring them to be closed, till the time named in the contract has expired. He claims that the present prices are fictitious, and that he will contest the point as far as may be necessary to prove the correctness of his position.

In the course of the interview the following conversation occurred:

"What is the meaning," said the scribe, "of these reports on 'Change that you have refused to put up further margins on pork?"

"It means," said Mr. Dow, "that i will put up no more margins on this provision deal, and give notice to the public that nobody who has any deals in my behalf shall buy them in on what I regard as fictitious prices except under protest."

"How much is the amount of your deals in pork." pork transactions on 'Change. It was well known that Mr. Dow was involved in the deal

refused to pay your margins on pork on the ground that they were based on a fictitious value, but that in everything else you cantake care of yourself?"

"I am speaking simply of provisions. I simply refuse to put up any more margins on provision deals, and no man who has any provision deals of me can buy them in with my indorsement."

"What is your opinion about this whole pork deal, Mr. Dow?"

"I know about the deal, My judgment is that the man who has perfect control of the deal, and is so recognized by the public, is simply carrying it along for a day or two, until he can get his margins up, and then put up an inch or two hisher, and keep it along so until margins are up again, and then boost it again, and that is what his program is. Any man can see it."

"Have Reem and Singer dealings with you?"

"Have keem and Singer deanings vou."

"There is no question about Singer."

"Is it so with Reem?"

"I don't know."

"You are short more to Singer than to Reem,—about twice as much?"

"Supposing Mr. Singer is short to me. He may be a great deal more short to me than I am to him." am to him."
"What will be the effect on the deal tomorrow?"
"I haven't the slightest idea, and I don't

"I haven't the slightest idea, and I don't care."

"Would it be apt to rush perk up a dollar or so?"

"You think it would! You will find plenty of people long on pork whom you think are short, and others short whom you think are long. Now, I am not short a barrel of September or October pork,—not one barrel."

"How is it with August pork?"

"I have been long on August pork for the last two weeks."

"Hoy is it about November and the year? They went up a dollar a barrel to-day. Will they advance any to-morrow?"

"They went up a dollar a barrel to-day. Will they advance any to-morrow?"

"They will go up to \$20 if the boys will keep on putting up margins. I am simply TAKING ISSUE ON THIS QUESTION.

As long as they keep putting up their mar-

"They will go up to \$20 if the boys will keep on putting up margins. I am simply Takino issue on this question.

As long as they keep putting up their margins Armour will advance the margins. He will pretend he is trying to keep them down. but is putting them up, nevertheless."

"How much has the margin been since the deal commenced?"

"Four dollars a barrel."

"What was the margin called on you today?" Haif a dollar a barrel?"

"It may have been that."

"How much above the actual value of pork do you regard this fictitious value?"

"I don't believe pork is worth over \$12."

"How much would it cost, taking a barrel at the present prices of hogs—about \$15, isn't it."

"You undertake to show, and put in article after article, that men can't make mess pork in the summer time as well as they can hams and shoulders, which are very much more difficult to cure, and which take a longer time."

"It is understood that some of your friends have been consulted with regard to giving you pecuniary aid."

"That has been understood a great many times. People have had a great deal to say about me in the last tyenty years."

"It has also been reported that money will be put up if your friends take a certain course. Is that so?"

"I have asked you simply to state what I said in regard to my refusal to put up margins, and my reason for it. That is all I have to say."

"I have understood that \$200,000 is involved in this deal, and that certain parties.—"I have given you all that you can get. I will not answer that question. There may be a million involved, for all I know."

"I have noncerned."

"I have noncerned."

"I have provides, as I understand it that, if a person fails to respond when called on for a margin, the party

ON THE OTHER SIDE

can either on the next morning buy at the then market price or declare the contract forficited."

"But if a protest is entered, then he has to do it on his own responsibility."

"Then the Board of Directors steps in and

enforces the provisions of the contract, or the payment of damages.

"No, they don't."

"And if the party doesn't do either of these things he is liable to suspension or expulsion."

"That is the rule. Supposing, for instance, you have 5,000 bushels of wheat sold to me, and you don't fulfill your contract—that is, within the time. Understand me, I haven't failed on any time. But supposing you have three months to take care of it and are called on—are unreasonably margined—and you recourse? Your recourse is to say, You asn't buy his on my assomate except with my protest. You can do as you please. That is your privilent. But if you do it, you do it at your own risk."

"But the rules as I understand, do not provide for a protest. They provide that a man must put up his margins."

"I propose to observe the law of the land."

"The rule makes no provision for a protest, but the law may."

"I refuse to put up any margins on provision deals, and give notice that anybody who has provision deals with me cannot buy them in except under protest."

"Then you are appealing to the law of the land?"

"Yes: I am simply taking the position of defending my rights."

"I understand, then, that you take care of all except pork, and that on that you protest against what you consider the calling of unreasonable margins?"

"Yes."

"You regard the present value of pork as fictitions."

"Yes."

"Nobody knows."

"When can it be ascertained?"

"Nobody knows."

"What is the real value?"
"Nobody knows."
"Not antil the end of the year. On my year trades I have until the end of the year to deliver. I can deliver whenever I please between now and Dec. 3I. What pork will be worth their nobody knows. Nobody knows what the price of hors will be then, and therefore it will be impossible to determine the value of pork, which I have until the end of the year to deliver, until that time. I protest against having the value fixed now for me by

SOMEBODY ELSE THAN MYSELF. I want a price put on my trades, not by some one individual, but to have it fixed by the condition of the market at the time the deal fails due."

"How much have you margined up the pork since the commencement of the deal?"

"About four dollars and a half."

"How much were you called on for to-day?"

day?"
"A good full half dollar."
In the absence of any definit inforfrom Mr. Dow as to the extent of the

In the course of the interview the following conversation occurred:

"What is the meaning," said the scribe, "of these reports on Change that you have refused to put up further margins on pork?"

"It means," said the Dow, "that i will put up no more margins on this provision deal, and give notice to the public that hoods who on what I segard as facilities prices except under protest."

"How much is the amount of your deals in pork?"

"That I refuse to answer. I simply want you to publish what I have stated on the subject. Any man has a right to exercise his own judgment as to what he will do, but I want it understood that he exercises it subject, and margins amounted only to \$4 as hard and the public of the public deal on yesterday for additional margins?"

"Yes."

"How much a barrel?"

"How much a barrel?"

"Yes."

"How much a barrel?"

"I could not state."

"I could not state."

"I could not state."

"I wan taking a square issue. I refuse to put up any more margins on provision deals, and a put any more margins on provision deals, and a put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the put any more margins on provision deals, and the deal of the put any more margins amounted only to \$4 as the put any more margins and put any more margins are now margins and put any more margins on the put any more margins on provisions."

"You always have done so. But, in asking for information on this subject, I am simply doing so to satisfy the public deals for the formation."

"You always have done so. But, in asking for information on this su

Whether or not, the outcomessay prove to be a new reading of the rules of the Board of Trade law under which margins are now called on seller the year contracts. No one, however, doubts the ability of the party on the other side of the deal to carry prices to any point deemed prudent and to vigorously contest the case up to and before the nitimate tribunal of appeal.

WHAT MR. SINGER SAYS.

A reporter called on Mr. C. J. Singer, Mr. Dow's heaviest creditor, at a late hour last night at his residence, No. 2609 Prairie avenue. The gentleman was found in bed, but consented to answer any questions about the Dow affair.

"How much pork is Mr. Dow short on, Mr. Singer?" asked the reporter.

"That is a hard question to answer, and I could not say, exactly. I know that he is short with hie about 13,000 barrels."

"Do you know how he stands with other firms?"

"He is short with N. B. Ream & Co. about 1,000 barrels, and with Fowler Brog. about the same amount."

"To what point were margins called on him to day? That is, was it \$13 or \$14 per barrel on year pork?"

"He was called \$10,000 margin, but I didn't figure the trade. I never call him, as I always supposed him to be personally reaponsible and perfectly good. I am his heaviest creditor, I know."

"Are you aware, Mr. Singer, whether there was any attempt on Mr. Dow's part to obtain pecuniary assistance from his friends?"

"Are you aware him. Singer, whether there was any attempt on Mr. Dow's part to obtain pecuniary assistance from his friends?"

"Are you aware the service of his property has been bought in on the market, but I think there will be an excited market to morrow if any of it is bought in."

"Well, I think it will cost him about \$150,000."

"Can you state just how many barrels, the price, and how much it was margined up already?"

"Not exactly. The 'boys' as a rule never call Dow miles thee market is excessively against him. I think it was margined but little, if any."

"Have you received any formal notice that Mr. Dow refuses to put up the margin called

Mr. Dow refuses to put up the margin called to-day?"

"No, I have not."

"Should be fail to respond to-morrow with the margin, what will you do?"

"If the market keeps stiff and strong, and he fails to make good, I shall buy in the pork under the rule to protect myself."

The determination of the two parties is liable to institute a lawsuit, which will become as famous as that of "Jack" Sturges against the Board of Trade.

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION,
SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At the session
of the National Bar Association to-day Courtland Parker delivered the annual address,
taking for his subject "Alexander Hamilton,
of New York, and William Patterson, of
New Jersey," whom he styled chief architects of the National Constitution.

Query—Does the note shaver shave with Cuti-cura Shaving Soap?

BUSINESS NOTICES. The public will beware of a francis-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation it will rain any clothes washed with it. Insis upon having Dobbins' Electric.

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Sir Knight Benjamin Dean, of oston, Chosen Grand Master.

The Committee on the Competitive Drill Raises a Great Breeze.

Reed Commandery Deprived of the Third Prize-An Indignant Protest.

Monroe Commandery Also Objects Most Emphatically.

A Moist Night in Camp-Drowned-Out Tenters-Too Much Water.

The Day Spent in Social Amusements-Apollo Out Visiting.

Numerous Growls from Disgusted Knights-Compliments to the Militia.

The Voice of the Anti-Secret Society Folks Is Heard in the Land.

THE CONCLAVE. THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE GRAND EN-

nce being larger than at any previous ses-tion,—340, not including the Grand Officers, which is 131 more members than there were at Cleyeland in 177, and the largest number ever attending a Conclave.

denjamin Dean, Massachusetts, M. E. G. M. Lobert E. Withers, Virginia, R. E. D. G. M. charles Roome, New York, V. E. G. G. Onn P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania, V. E. G.

Sir John W. Simons, New York, V. E. G. Treas. Sir Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa, V. E. G. Rec. [The M. E. Grand Master, Sir Knight Benjamin Dean, of Boston, was the V. E. G. G. from 1877 to 1880. He is a lawyer, an ex-member of Congress, and a thirty-third legree Mason. As a presiding officer he has

The R. E. Deputy Grand Master, Sir Knight Robert Enoch Withers, of Alex-andria, Va., is also a lawyer, and is one of the United States Senators from Virginia. He was the V. E. Grand Senior Warden. The V. E. Grand Generalissimo, Sir

Knight Charles Roome, is a very wealthy New Yorker, being President of the Man-hattan Gas Company, and one of the brightest

Masons in the country.

The V. E. Grand Captain-General, Sir Knight John P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., is a lawyer. During the War he was Colonel of three, shall be appointed by the Grand Master

monthly. He has held several exalted Masonic positions.

The V. E. Grand Treasurer, Sir Knight John W. Simons, of New York, who was reelected, is the Masonic editor of the New York Dispatch, and a journalist.

The V. E. G. Recorder, Theodore S. Parvin, has held the position nine years, and that he has discharged his duties faithfully and acceptably is evidenced by his rediection. He used to be Professor of Natural History and Geology in the Iowa State University, but for twelve years past has devoted himself exclusively to Masonry. He has been Sccretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for thirty-seven years.]

ments.

They deemed it proper to say, by way of explanation, that in the various recommendations contained in their report upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution, they were largely governed by the opinion

Committee recommended that Sec. 28 be amended by striking out the words "except Past Commander," and expressed the opinion that this would accomplish fully the object sought, and would limit representation by proxy to the officers of the Grand Commandery and the officers entitled to appear in the Grand Commandery and the officers entitled to appear in the Grand Commandery.

V. Art. H., Sec. 23 (2). The passage now reads:
"It (each Grand Commandery) shall elect, by ballot, its several officers; Provides, that the Grand Standard-Bearer, the Grand Sword-Bearer, the Grand Captain of the Guard may be elected or appointed, as the Grand Commandery may direct.

It was proposed to strike out the whole passage and substitute: "It (the Grand Commandery) shall, at the first regular Conclave held after this Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, elect, by ballot, the four ranking officers for a term of three pears; and said officers shall be elected triennially thereafter. The five officers next in rank shall be elected at such Conclave for the term of one year, and annually thereafter; the remaining officers shall be appointed by the Grand Commander at each annual Conclave."

annual returns and dues for his Grand commandery."

It was proposed to change this to "make the fleed year of the Grand Encampment close the lat day of June." Substitute July for August in the clause quoted above.

That Sec. 40 (3) be changed so as to read as follows: "He shall forward to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on or before July 1, of each year, the annual returns and dues for his Grand Commandery." This would make the fiscal year of the Grand Encampment always the same without being subject to change every third year, by reason of the uncertainty as to the time for holding the sessions of the Grand Encampment.

for holding the sessions of the Grand Encampment.

VII. Art. III., Sec. 54 (2). The passage now reads: "It is the duty of the Recorder of every subordinate Commandery to report annually to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, up to the 1st day of August, the roll of his officers and members, and the working roll of his Commandery." It was proposed to amend this by substituting July for August.

This was designed to carry out the idea of having a regular Templar year. They recommended that in Sec. 54 (2), of Art. 3, the word "August" be stricken out and "July" inserted.

For the same reason they recommended that "August" be stricken out and "July" inserted in Secs. 56 and 57, Art. 4, and that the last three lines of Sec. 57 be stricken out.

IX. Art. IV., Sec. 56. The passage now reads: "For every Knight Tomplar created in any Commandery whilst under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment there shall be paid \$2 into the treasury of the Grand Encampment." It was proposed to change the \$2 to \$5.

They could not recommend the adoption of

They could not recommend the adoption of this amendment. It would be imposing ad-ditional burdens upon young, and often struggling, Commanderies.

struggling, Commanderies.

X. Art. IV., Sec. 82. The passage now reads:
"No Subordinate Commandery shall confer the
Order of Knighthood for a less sum than \$20."
It was proposed to make the \$20.850.
Adversely, thinking that the amount of
fees to be charged for the orders could be
safely left with the different Grand Commanderies, subject to the minimum fixed in
the constitution.

the constitution.

XI. Art. IV., Sec. 65. The section now reads:
"No Commandery, Grand or Subordinate, shall confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one who is not a regular Royal Arch Mason, according to the requirements of the General Grand Chapter of the United States." It was proposed to strike out all after the word "regular," and substitute the words "Master Mason."

XII. Art. IV., Sec. 65. The section was quoted above. It was proposed to amend it by striking out all after the words "Royal Arch Mason."

If adopted, this wrongly work a radical

out all after the words "Royal Arch Mason."
If adopted, this would work a radical change in the system of Templar Masonry. It proposed to eliminate the Chapter degrees from the curriculum and to permit the reception in the Commandery of those who had received nothing more than the Master's degree. The Committee differed somewhat upon this question as an abstract proposition, but they agreed in recommending that these amendments be not adopted at this time.

the opening of the Grand Concleve to report
at the opening of the next assion." It was proposed to add to the clause the words. "Provided
that no Grand or Subordinate Commandery and the
percent of the state of the constitution of the corder's office sixty days preceding such Triennial Concleve."

They reported in favor of its adoption in
the following form: Add to Sec. 66 (2) provisical that no Grand or Subordinate Commandery shall be renorted as represented,
nor shall its representatives be entitled to
seats unless the dues shall have been paid
and the returns field in the Grand Recorder's
office."

XIV. Art. IV., Sec. 68 (4 and 8). The passage
now reads: "A Committee'on Printing, consisting of the Grand Master. Deputy Grand Master
ing the Grand Master. Deputy Grand
Triennial Concleve. and."

That it be adoj ted.

XY. Art. IV, Sec. 66 (4). The last clause on
the pay roads: "The report of these teight
Standing. Committees shall be heard in order,
except the seventh (that for designating the
next place of meeting, which shall report on the
inst day of the Concleve of the Grand Encounper
ing the Grand Master

The yellow of the Grand Recorder."

It see the grand Master

It was propo

harshly in isolated cases of rare occurrence, but it was believed to be the true rule, and no sufficient reasons appeared to exist to justify the proposed changes.

VI. Sec. 44. The section specifies the uniform of a Knight Templar. It was proposed to amend the yadding after the third clause, "Recognizing the uniform adopted by the Grand Commandery of Louisiana at its annual Conclaves in 1875 and 1876, and authorizing the Templars of Louisiana to wear the same; and, further, to authorize any Grand Commandery to make additions or alterations of the uniform at pleasure."

embroidery of gold, quarter inch wide; the Templar's Cross of gold, with the initials of the respective office to be embroidered (in old English characters) in sliver on the lower end of the strap. The shoulder-straps for the Commander and Past Commander of a Subordinate Commandery, of emerald green slik velvet one and a half inches wide by four inches long, bordered by one row of embroidery of gold quarter-inch wide; the Passion Cross, with a halo, embroidered, of sliver in the centre."

That both be referred to the Select Committee on Uniform.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DIGEST.

I. XXIII. (2). Petitions. The passage now

I. XXIII. (2). Petitions. The passage now reads: "Petitions cannot be acted on in less than four weeks from their presentation, without the special dispensation of the Grand Commander, even if the Commandery holds stated Conclaves weekly." It was proposed to amend by striking out all after the word "presentation."

That it be not adopted.

That it be not adopted.

All reference to the "Constitution," "Code," te., to "Subordinate Commanderies" shall be aken to refer only to those Commanderies importantly subordinate to the Grand Encamp-

ourth prize to

than thirty-six Sir Knights to take part in the competition.
This closed the Knightly exchange of compliments, and the Commandery representatives withdrew. The Eminent Commanders of De Molai, of Grand Rapids, and Monroe, N. Y., arrived shortly afterwards, and also heard the document read. The representative of the latter sought to make a few remarks, but, being informed that discussion of the report was not to be allowed, withdrew with a graceful, yet indignant, salutation.

THE PROTEST OF THE MONROE CAMMANDERY,

which runs as follows:

ment.

This was general in its tense, and farreaching in its effects. The Committee could
not satisfactorily consider this proposition
without a careful examination of all the provisions of the Constitution, Code, and Digest,
relating in any manner to Subordinate Commanderies, the Constitution, and government,
and the examination they were unable to
make in the limited time at their disposal.
They therefore recommended that the proposition be recommitted to the Committee on
Templar Jurisprudence, with instructions to
report thereon at the next Triennial Conclaye.

No action was taken on the report, as the election of officers was going on when it was presented. It will, however, come up this morning.

Sir R. F. Bower, for the Committee on Ritual of the Knights of Malta, made a report in which they said, while they did not desire to present a ritual which would overshadow Templarism, they believed that the one which they submitted would supply a want long desired. They recommended its adoption with the proviso that it was not made obligatory upon any Commandery to work it in full, unless instructed so to do by their Grand Commandery, but they must communicate the attributes. The Committee were of the opinion that there should be a revision of the Templar ritual so as to secure uniformity of work throughout the jurisdiction; but that it was inexpedient to present a revised ritual now. The matter was indefinitly postponed.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned until 10 o'clock this evening.

THE PRIZE DRILL.

FINAL ACTION OF THE JUDGES.

The one great subject of discussion at the camp yesterday was the ugly and painfully involved snarl which had arisen through the judges of the drill competition of the previous day having prematurely arrived at de-cisions, which they prematurely made public, tion of the rules guiding the contest, they had, it was rumored, decided to change. The air was filled with rumors of protests, and the very acrimonious remarks which could be heard in certain localities indicated a bitterness of feeling quite surprising in a camp where, if anywhere, a gentle and chivalrous fondness of frater for frater is supposed to prevail. The tent occupied by the Competitive Drill Committee, consisting of Sir Knights John Woodman, Chairman; E. B. Myers, Vice-Chairman, A. E. H. Atkins, F. N. Chamber. chivalrous fondness of frailer for trader is supposed to prevail. The fent occupation of the formation of th

The protest of Damascus was withdrawn, and they accepted the third prize, which was a warded them by the judges.

IN ORDER THAT THE SENSE

of the Monroe Commandery's protest may be fully understood, Rules I and 5, for the regulation of the Triennial competitive drill, which are alluded to in it, may be profitably reproduced:

1. Ranks of competing Commanderies must be composed of not less than thirty-six (36) Sir Knights, all of whom shall be members of the Commandery entering for the drill.

5. The judges shall have full control of everything pertaining to the drill proper from the moment officers shall have full control of everything pertaining to the drill proper from the moment officers of competing Commanderies report to them until the prizes are awarded, and they shall award the prizes to those Commanderies having exhibited the highest degree of excellence in

First—Time, and manner of formation after the command "fall in."

Second—Knightly bearing and general appearance.

Third—The steps, common, quick, and double time.

Fourth—The direct march, in column of flies, threes, sections, etc.

Fifth—The direct march in line.

Sixth—The obliqueings.

Seventh—The execution of general Templar movements.

Ninth—The manual.

With the facts above given, those interested in the matter at issue between the Competitive Committee and the protesting Commanderies can form a clear opinion as to the right and wrong of the case.

At 6 o'clock in the evening

THE PRESENTATION OF PRIZES took place in front of the tent of the Competitive Drill Committee. The presentation of the sword and belt and championship banner to Raper Commandery No. 1, of Indianapolis; of the libation set of twenty-five

pieces to the De Molai Commandery of Louisville, Ky.; of the set of Commandery jewels to Damascus Commandery No. 1, of St. Paul, Minn.; and of the banquet set to De Molai Mounted Commandery, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was made by Sir Knight Gen. John C. Smith, late Treasurer of Illinois, who made speeches appropriate to the occasion, which were responded to by the Eminent Commanders of the successful Commanderies.

charman or the Competitive Drill Committee declined to receive.

A GROWL BOTH LOUD AND DEEP arose from Reed Commandery when they perceived, to put it in their own words, that they were not only cheated and swindled out of the prize which was justly their due, but that in addition to pouring on salt the Drill Committee, by refusing to hear their case, had simply rubbed it in. They felt the insult, as they termed it, most keenly, and used the strongest language in denouncing the managers for the way in which they had been treated. On the face of it, the average reader will probably agree with them that their resentment is justifiable.

"As far as the judges are concerned," remarked Eminent Commander Fasold last evening to a representative of THE TRIBUNE, "We are perfectly satisfied. Their award was just and should have been allowed to stand. But this Drill Committee ignores the judges, notwithstanding the clear provisions of Rule 5, and the result is we are cheated, swindled, and euchred out of our dues."

The second prize to De Molai Commandery, No. 12, of Louisville, Ky., which scored 287.
The third prize to Damascus Commandery, No. 1, of St. Paul, Minn., which scored 288.2.
Reed Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, O., appeared upon the ground with a less number of Sir Knights than required by Rule 1 of the "Rules and Regulations for Competitive Drill,"—it not being considered the duty of the judges to order back any Commandery, but simply to determine as to its proficiency in the execution of the prescribed movements, and while permitted to drill and score 236, it is by the abovementioned rule excluded from competition.

In consideration of this excellent score and their close observance of the rules of the Committee, the judges recommend that they be awarded an honorary prize.

Monroe Commandery, No. 2, of Rochester, N. Y., while strong as to numbers, presenting a generally fine appearance, and performing many movements with precision, utterly failed to comply with the rules and regulations governing the drill as established by the Competitive Drill Committee, in so far as no effort was made to conform to the program. It therefore gave no opportunity for properly scoring, and prevented any fair or just comparison of its merits with those of other Commanderies.

Of the mounted Commanderies the prize is awarded to De Molai Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids, Mich., there being no competition.

It is but just to say that their drill was excelcheated, swindled, and equality and cheated, swindled, and equality although you had but thirty men, you received assurances that you could compete for the prize?"

"We take the ground that, after they permitted us to enter with less than the requisit orand Rapids, Mich., there bying no competition.

It is but just to say that their drill was excellent and deserving of the commendation of the judges. Very respectfully and courteously yours, Wh. D. WHIPPLE, F. B. DAVIS, F. BOGAR S. DUDLEY.

Having read the report, Sir Knight Woodman added that the Committee had considered the judges' report and had adopted a resolution concurring in it and tendering the fourth prize to

"We take the ground that, after they permitted us to enter with less than the requisit number of men—thirty-six—we were on an equality with any of the Commanderies. We went to headquarters this evening at 11 o'clock, prepared to receive our prize. Our Captain General sent in his card, stating that he represented the interests of Reed Commandery, and requesting an audience. It was returned to him with the information that the Committee had adjourned, but would meet again at 1:30 p. m., at which time he was requested to call again. We went there at the hour named, and hung around about all the afternoon. Up to this time we knew nothing of the protest from Damascus. The next thing we knew the Committee made a report ruling us out on the ground that we hadn't the requisit number of men. Past Grand Commander Charles C. Keefer, of Ohio, asked the Committee whether it was a proper time and place to ask for a hearing. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Woodman, said that they wouldn't hear anything from us whatever. Sir Knight Keefer courteously insisted on being heard, but the Committee utterly refused to listen to him, Mr. Woodman taking the ground that the report had been made and that the Committee couldn't entertain anything."

"Then you protested?" REED COMMANDERY, OF DAYTON, O.

Sir Knight Charles Keefer, of that Commandery, asked the question: "Mr. Chairman, is it the proper time and place for me to any something about this report of the Comsay something about this report of mittee?"

The Chairman—We decided not to entertain any discussion whatever upon the subtain any discussion whatever upon the subject.

Sir Knight Keefer—Did not the—
The Chairman—I simply state that we will
not allow any discussion.

Sir Knight Keefer—I ask the Committee to
except Reed Commandery from their list of
prizes, and will submit the affair to the Grand
Commandery and the public to decide upon.
The Chairman—Sir Knight, will you do
me the kindness to cease talking?

Sir Knight Keefer—I will, but I want you
to understand that Reed Commandery declines officially to accept any prize which
may be given to it. We were officially notified to-day that we had been awarded the
third prize, which I can back up with affidavits if necessary (the same given below), and
also that previous to the contest we were notified to compete, even though we had less
than thirty-six Sir Knights to take part in
the competition.

anything."

"Then you protested?"

"We met, organized, and appointed a committee to present our protest, and with it a couple of affidavits bearing on the subject. The committee went to the Drill Committee again, but

THEY REFUSED TO RECEIVE OUR PROTEST, they refused to receive our protest, though, as we have since learned, they rereceived other protests from other Commanderies. But one of our Committee had the satisfaction of making Mr. Woodman listen to the protest as he read it off to him, though all the satisfaction he could get was the remark, 'Well, if you think you have a remedy, seek it in your own way.'"

"What do you propose to do about it?"

"We can't do anything but let the public know how we have been swindled. We were afterwards offered the fourth prize, but we respectfully declined, on the ground that we were entitled to the third or none at all, and there the matter rests as far as our getting anything like justice from the Committee is concerned."

drew with a graceful, yet indignant, salutation.

The representotive of Thetribune, who was icheerfully supplied with the report of the judges, after its promulgation by the Committee, sought to combine with it in publication the protests of the objecting Commanderies, but, though he was ultimately successful, it was not an easy task to secure a glimpse of the documents. Finally he was enabled to copy anything like justice from the Committee is concerned."

"Have you your protest, which you were not allowed to file?"
In response to this, Eminent Commander Fasold handed the reporter the following brief document and the affidavits attached, the papers having been acknowledged before Frank S. Stevens, Notary Public:

To the Committee on Prize Drill: Reed Commandery protests against the delivery of the third prize to Damascus or any other Commandery except to Reed Commandery, which claims it by reason of the decision of the judges last evening and officially given to the press, and asks that it may be heard in the matter.

BLI FASOLD, E. C.

JOHN N. BELL, Ree. which runs as follows:

Headquarters of Monroe Commandery, No.
12, of Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Aug. 19, 1880.

To the Competities Drill Committee—Sir Knights and Gentlemen: It having come to the knowledge of this Commandery that in the competitive priz-drill Monroe Commandery has been utterly ignored, and their proficiency and degree of excellenc in said drill not conceded by the Judges on abcount of a refusal by the Eminent Commander of said Commandery to comply with a petty technicality imposed by said judges at the last moment without previous due notice, now, therefore, in consideration there of Monroe Commandery desires and does most earnestly protest against the decision of the judges and their award of the prizes for the following reasons, to wit:

John A. Miller, being duly sworn, says that John A. Miller, being duly sworn, says that he was in command of Reed Commandery, No. 6, K. T., on the occasion of the Knights Templar prize drill, on Aug. 18, 1880; that on appearing on the grounds of the Chicago Jockey Club he reported to the Secretary of the Committee. This affiant stated to said Secretary that he had only thirty men, and desired to know whether he would be permitted to compete in the prize drill. On the return of the Secretary this affiant was informed that there were no objections to his competing, and therefore this affiant drilled his command, according to program. This affiant further says that on the evening of the 18th inst, he met Sir Woodman, the Chairman of the Drill Committee, and was informed by him that the judges had made the following award: To Reed Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, O., the third prize; that this conversation occurred on the Lake-Front, on the 18th of August, at or about 11:30 p. m. on said day.

Robert D. Hughes, being duly sworn, says

camp, but there were still a great many occupying the tents. A few of the tents were struck during the day, but they were was in the St. Bernard tent, disc an ominous, dark bank of vapor. Bach an ominous, dark bank of vapor. Bach's Band music and drinking lemonade and eating sandwiches. In the three round tents of the Commanderies of Chicago were a number of ladies extending hospitalities. At the hour mentioned there was a great clap of thunder, followed by a tremendous downpour of rain. The sons of Mars who were doing guard duty reversed their arms and pattered about in the rain. There was no crowd about the camp. The lemonade man had taken away his cart and glasses, and all about was unusually still, save that a good many loud "Ohs" went up from all about the camp. The comforts of camp life in a rain-storm were well exhibited. The ladies and their escorts who were about making visits were compelled to seek shelter wherever they could, for the rain came gouring, pouring down.

were well exhibited. The ladies and their escorts who were about making visits were compelled to seek shelter wherever they could, for the rain came gpouring, pouring down.

The Teneuse reporter, nothing daunted by the storm, took a tour about the camp, and what a sight was there! Most Eminent Grand and Past Grand Commanders were doing their utmost to get dry spots in leaky tents. The Past Eminent Grand Commander of the State of Illinois was busily engaged in making a life-saving raft out of a soap-box, to keep him and his family affoat in the tent. At another place a venerable Grand Prelate and his wife were standing on a cot. while a youth was gathering up the clothing of the pair from about the tent. "How provoking," said the Mrs. Prelate, "here's my nightgown sopping wet." "And yes," responded the V. P., "here are my slippers full of water." "My goodness," comes from another tent, "here I have left my grip-sack lying open, and my clothing is all spoiled."

A Captain-General and his wife had retired for the night, when the rain struck the camp. The tent leaked badly, and they were driven from their beds, only to step out with bare feet into a puddle of three inches or more deep of water. "My conscience, what's this?" shouted the C. G. He seized a sock and out it on, and then slipped his foot into a boot. Kesiush! and he was covered clean up to the waist with the water that had dripped into his boots. The other sock and a white shirt lay in that puddle. Mrs. C. G.'s and nut it on, and then slipped his foot into a boot in the said with the water that had dripped into his boots. The other sock and a white shirt lay in that puddle. Mrs. C. G.'s clothing fared no better, and the amount of sneezing that will be done by that pair to-day and the amount of discomfort they endured last night is simply immense. The ladies with their escorts who were promenading around about the camp found themselves in very uncomfortable quaters. They rushed in anywhere where they could find shelter, and frequently found themselves in

SOCIAL CALLS. DURING THE AFTERNOON

the various Grand Commanderies kept "open house" and received their friends at their headquarters in the hotels. As most of the Grand Commanderies are quartered at the Grand Commanderies are quartered at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the rotunda and corridors of that caravansary were filled to overflowing during the afternoon with Sir Knights, civilians, and ladies. The exchange of cards was resumed by those whose supply held out, and, as yesterday was put down on the program as "reception-day," sociability and good feeling reigned supreme. Serenades were in order, and gayly uniformed bands, as well as vocal quartets, made the round of well as vocal quartets, made the round of

At the Grand Pacific Hotel the Detroit Knights received their friends in the club room previous to their departure for the At the Grant Action of the following award: To Elect Commandery, No. 8, or all the purpose of the latter of the club limit that the ludges had made the following award: To Elect Commandery, No. 8, or all the companies of the latter of the l South Park drill-ground, where they were to give an exhibition drill. The Massachu-

as strong numerically as they the Grand Commanderies will at least this evening.

THE LADIES OF THE APOLLO,
Chicago, and St. Bernard Command
kept open house all day yesterin
their headquarters in the
The tents were beautifully
mented with flowers and tr
plants, while during the entire day
lunches and harmless lemonade and
cream were supplied in boundless quan
to the throngs who paid their respects t
fair ones. The circular tents were enve
all day, and the callers were entertained
manner indicative of Chicago hospits
The everlasting card exchanges were
ried on to an extent that aug
the probability that Chicago pri
must have reaped a rich harvest
supplying these pasteboard souvenirs of
grand Conclave.

Among the more noteworthy people
registered during the day at these plex
gatherings were the following: E. T. Sch
Rettimens. THE LADIES OF THE APOLLO,

registered during the day at these pleasant gatherings were the following: E. T. Schuet, Baltimore; Berry Russell, Lonisiana; W. S. Lind, Corsicana, Tex.; B. M. Barnies, Maryville, Cal.; M. M. Liper, Corsicana, Tex.; C. W. Hunt, Lawrence, Kas. A. G. Haley, Salmon Falls, Y.; George C. Betts, St. Louis, Mo. Y.; George C. Betts, St. Louis, Mo. W. O. Gould, San Francisco; J. C. Barnard Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Crotzer, Philadelphia; C. M. Talmadge, Louisville, Ky.; Francesco Gregori, Rome, Italy; Mrs. R. Sage, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Priestley, Canton, Miss.; Mrs. C. M. Talmadge, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. T. S. Pixley, Winfield, Kas.; Mrs. C. Hitchcock, Peoria; Mrs. J. S. Lineweavet, Columbia, Pa.; Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Bay Chy, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hapeneau, Ottawa Ill.; and Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago.

APOLLO COMMANDERY.

ON A SOCIABLE TOUR.

In pursuance of a general order issued by Eminent-Commander Gassette, one hundred and twenty-five members of Apollo Commandery assembled at the camp headquarten promptly at 12 o'clock yesterday. The object of the assembly was soon made known. It was quickly whispered about that a general daylight seremade was the order of the day and that the Commandery was to pay it respects to the various hotels and newspare offices. The Sir Knights reported in fatigms uniform, and promptly at 1 o'clock, preceded by Balatka's Band of seventy pieces, field out of camp amidst the cheers of their ON A SOCIABLE TOUR.

The chanor out all good rate of doub and the denune its face. Said fairly by who be abused on the miles earth, a strange chuck fairly by who be abused on the private of the private outler the private outler the half a be half a be half a be a dirty in a we with the private outler the private outler the private outler the half a be half a be half a be with the private outler the private outl

toga: bring, and and wor the gnarled gurgle, strike h

nary snanother hotel-rate the test of test of

out of camp amidst the cheers of their friends, who had assembled in large number in and about their headquarters. Eminent-Commander Gassette led the p cession of courtly Knights, and was low applauded as he gallantly set off at as ing pace, in spite of the surplus of adj which he at all times carries about with i The first halt was made at the Grand Pa

The first halt was made at the Grand Pacis
Hotel, where the Apollonians fraterning
with the Oriental Commandery of Cleveland.
The Apollo Quartet and the Oriental Omtet, of Cleveland, rendered several vocal selections, much to the delight of all premi
After a short time devoted to speech-making
and hand-shaking, the procession again
started upon its friendly mission.
The command then marched to the Palme
House, being loudly cheered as it moved down
Clark street, great crowds following, and
making demonstrations of good will as it became known that Chicago's great Commandery was out for a lark. At the Palmer
House calls were made upon Maryland Commandery No. 1, of Baltimore, the headquarters of the Grand Commanderies of New
York and Tennessee, and Hanselman Commandery of Cincinnati. The usual congraulatory speeches were made, toasts were
drank to the fraternal welfare of each other
and the Order in general. The Commandery and a vast concourse of curio followed the Commandery during tire march. The Sherman, Tre Ruste's Hotal the Commercial.

Burke's Hotel, the Commercial, the Brevoort, Clifton, and Gardner Houses, also received complimentary serenades, and the Commandery returned to camp about hilipast 5, after a weary four hours' march, during which, however, great good feeling provailed. It was purely an affair gotten up out of respect for visiting brethren, and everybody felt that he had done his duty.

At 6 o'clock the Orientals of Cleveland, anticipating an early start for home, marched into camp with their band, and passed a social half-hour with the members of the Apollo. The Cleveland Quartet accompanied them, and sang several selections, which was the unbounded applause of the large crowless.

The storm of last evening had no effect upon the effervescent hospital.

had no effect upon the effervescent host taility of the Apollo Commandery, and not withstanding the blinding rain storm about sixty of its members assembled about 8:24 determined to make the grand rounds and serenade every headquarters tent within the camp grounds. To say that they succeeded but feebly expresses it. The first call was upon the Beauseant Commandery, of Bailmore. Several lady friends of the Sir Knights of the Monumental City were present, who assisted in entertaining the Apollo representatives. Music ruled in hour, and everybody seemed to appreciate the fact that their pleasant associations were about to end, and that it was in order to make everything agreeable. The jolly Knights of Beauseant were in their happiest veln, and ried with each other in their efforts to entertain their guests. Speeches were made expressing naught but the kindliest recollections of the great gathering, and many toasts were drank to the members of each Commandery, in ladies, the next Triennial gathering, and an happy future to every one who wears the dignity of a Sir Knight. The Apollos, ledy Balatka's orchestra, then took up their line of march to the headquarters of the Californias. Arriving there, the headquarters were found to have been deserted, with the exception of an solitary Sir Knight. The members generally had, like the Arab, foided their tents and slently stolen away to the hospitable holes. They had, howere, left Sir Knight fasall, of Oakland Commandery, who received the Apollos, who replied to the friendly and freernal speech of Commander Gasacts in terms which could not be mistaken as expressing the kindly feelings of his commander of the Apollos, who replied to the friendly and freernal speech of Commander of the form of

THE SAME FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

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who asant metz. W. S. larys-cana. Kas.; Mo.; nard, adel-

Ky.; E. S. Can-ville, Mrs.

limer lown , and t be-

the stra, ones

the half-dur-

THE SAME FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Mr. Gassette again spoke, especially congratulating the ladies who had turned out to receive their guests. An elegant fruit lunch was served.

Sir Knight Winslow, of Des Moines, replied on behalf of the Iowa Knights. Cheers were given for Mrs. Robinson, the lady who presided at the banquet board, and after bidding farewell to their friends from the llawkeye State, the dripping Apollonians marched down Michigan avenue to their quarters. The evening's festivities terminated with an informal musical and social subering at headquarters tent, where many of the fair sex had gathered to lend additional interest to the occasion.

THE MILITIA.

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

That seed on the test, where many are fell rece had gathered to lead additional particles the occasion.

THE GROWLERY.

A GENERAL ENGATIVE INDIGATION.
The growles which seedired, bubbled, and shoned for ulterance Wednesday, broke stell alone the Templat law yestereday in pool rotund and vigorous Saxon. The fremaint Committee, and a functional committee and a functional committee. The functional committee and a fun

INSULT AND BROWBEAT USsell ics-water at five cents a glass, and leave us to reast in the sun all day with not a patch of slingle or a rag of canvas between us and sunstroke. I have skirmished with Niagara backmen, and been hopped on and raked over the gouge-rack by Long-Branch wait-ers, and been waylaid by hotel-men at Saraheckmen, and been hopped on and raked over the gouge-rack by Long-Branch waiters, and been waylaid by hotel-men at Saratoga; but for cool, straightforward, unbiashing, and systematic pocket-picking and piracy, this Conclave beats my wildest fancies and worst experience. Here the irate guest of the Triennial Committee mopped his gnarled brow and went into his tent for a cargie. Something about the tent seemed to strike him unfavorably, for with a preliminary snort of grief he resumed: "Here's another thing—the camp. We pay full hotel-rates for cots here, and half the time have no sheets, and the other half have no blankets; while to get water or a waller is a simple impossibility. It's just a monkey and-parrot business from first to last. I am going to skin out to-night, and if ever another Chicago Triennial Committee sends me another smiling invitation to attend a brotherly and delightful Conclave, I'm slam-banged if some of 'em won't be massacred and made hiddle-strings of—that's all! My simple opinion is that we have been led into a trap and delivered over to a gang of vampires, leeches, and highwaymen, to be sucked, drained, and squeezed dry of every drop of value about us. The bedburg were the best of the crowd." Here the Sir Knight xhibited an arm that looked as though a double-jointed small-pox had given a Triennial upon it, which made the bedburg comparison very sarage.

Another Sir Knight spoke more calmity, but with the content of the content of the calmity of the calmity

parison very savare.

Another Sir Knight spoke more calmly, but with an under current of emphasis which indicated a past struggle with his feelings. He jumped up and knocked his heels together, and said that a strange Templar had no more show in Chicago than a cat in a caldron of hot soap without claws.

a cat in a caldron of hot soap without claws.

The result of the drill seems to have given yast dissatisfaction. "The circular issued June 2" said a prominent Detroit Templar, "allowed us to use our own State tactics, and in accordance with that, we prepared for the contest. Arriving here, we are given another set of rules a few hours before the contest, and ordered to drill by them. We enderstand, however, that to several other Commanderies these rules were given some weeks ago. If true, this is shameful. We, of course, withdrew from the contest."

Said another, a Southern Knight: "There has been much to complain of, and many of is have had a hard row to hoe, but it has not been the fault of the Commanderies here. Every hospitality and coursesy possible has been shown us by individual Sir Knights as individuals, but when it comes to the man-dement there is but one thing to say.—it adividuals, but when it comes to the man-gement, there is but one thing to say,—it was damable."

The De Molais of Louisville expressed their perfect satisfaction at getting second prize heighter Templars considered that— the Monross being ruled out—they were fair-y and indisputably

ENTITLED TO THE PIRST. Still another Knight, who talked like the They call this a Triennial Conclave, do

Vith no non

Tomfoolery,
Honeyfugiling
Or bigod rattlefrap—a conclave of solemn
trest, hard working, courteous
Gentlemen

Templars, and
Law-abiding citizens.
And what is it?
They rig up a lot of gewgaw,
Ramshark is

lipdazzle gas-pipe down three miles of

Collar describers, which could reserve the collar serve the collar serve the collar describers, while describers, and bob-tail festoons, and bob-tail festoons, and them tria muhal arches and Triennial femiliar decorations; then stuff a square full of tents with nineteen beds to the square foot, and call that a Templar Camp; And then give a

ANTI-SECRECY.

THE JUST MEN OF GOMORRAH HEARD FROM.
Following on the heels—indeed, stepping on the toes—of the Grand Conciave comes the Secencer's Convention and Anti-Secrecy Lecturers' Institute, as it is known on the dodgers which have been scattered around the streets and which promise an unveiling of Freemasonry as one of the attractions of the hour. The Convention meets about once in so often to indignate and profest significantly and to "show the thing up," as it is termed. It has done this for a good many years, but somehow or other Masonry goes on swimmingly, and the annual convention of protesters apparently finds the work of denunciation and would-be demolition growing on its hands.

Yesterday marked the opening of this year's gathering. The Convention met at 2 o'clock in what is known as Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison street, and was

found to be composed mostly of old men, women, and children, with a slight sprinkling of visorous blood in the persons of a few middle-aged reformers. Altogether there were probably seventy-dwe people in attendance,—people from everywhere, but chiefly from the Western States, with a rather upeven representation from that portion of the universe known as Holland, Mich. They were a religious people to a man,—and to a woman, too, for that matter,—with a wonderful inclination to shout "amen" at frequent intervals, and the proceedings were marked with the usual earnestness which characterizes their gatherings.

The Convention was called to order by J. P. Stoddart, of this city, Secretary of the Na-Templar Ball; t off a lot of tom-fool.

THE MILITIA.

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT. That the services of the Illinois Natio

THE DEPARTURES.

UNWILLING TO LEAVE.

The Sir Knights who have been in attend-

agement, for a far greater proportion than had been anticipated seemed determined to stay over and make a week of it. The de-

partures were comparatively few, and most

of the hotels report nearly as many arrivals as departures, so that the clerks were about

equally occupied in welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guests. The records show that at the four larger hotels there were

quartered 6,500 guests, and of these only about 1,800 had left at a late hour last

night. The rush for the cots and rooms thus

vacated is wonderful, and last night quarters

about 1,800 had left at a late hour last night. The rush for the cots and rooms thus vacated is wonderful, and last night quarters at the hotels were not to be obtained one bit easier than at any time since Sunday. The jam at the Palmer House was increased by the arrival of about 300 excursionists from Mississippi, in addition to large numbers from other blaces. The largest list of departures was at the Palmer House, where about 700 left, including the following Commanderies: Maryland, No. 1, of Baltimore; Baltimore, No. 2, of Baltimore; Reed, No. 6, of Dayton, O.; Mary, No. 36, of Philiadelphia; Home, No. 5, of Rochester, Minn.; Washington, No. 2, of Hartford, Conn.; St. John's, No. 20, of Youngstown, O.; and the Minneepolis Commanderies. Allegheny, No. 35, and Ivanhoe, No. 11, of Bordentown, N. J., left the Sierman. From the Tremont went Adrian, No. 4, of Adrian, Mich., and Columbia, No. 2, of Washington. The Pacific said good-by to Holyrood, No. 32, of Cleveland, and Hugh de Payens, No. 30, of Buffalo.

The departures were effected with great ceremony and beating of drums, presenting of swords, and sounding of brasses. It was not in any sense a retreat, but the Knight sense to have lost none of their avoirdupois and slender Templars to have gained by their sojdurn in Chicago. The corridors of the hotels were lumbered up with baggage and the buses drove off loaded down to the guards with ladies, while the Commanderies marched to the inspiring music of one or more bands. For hours before the departure of each command a lengthy round of visits was inaugurated, the Grand Commandery being duly and solemnly bidden farewell in due form. The card-coffectors fingered their pastbeards and attacked each passer-by with a feverish anxlety begotten of the knowledge that some time during the afternoon paid their respects to Most Eminent Sir Benjamin Dean, of Boston, the Grand Master elect. Muskegon Commandery during the afternoon, and tendered them a serenade. The Commandery attention by their fine appearance and perfect d

ANTI-SECRECY.

Stoddart, of this city, Secretary of the Na-tional Christian Association. His opening remarks were

Roast,
Stew,
Broil, and try out our blubber, and lead us
ten miles after a lot of
Drum-Majors with
St. Vitus' dance:
Then hold a drill and rule out the best band
of Templars we have, and turn us over to be
Gouged.
Swindled,
Plucked, and
Brow-beaten
Out of the lest solitary nickel we have in the
world, and then have the termerity to come
up, invite us to take one beer, and ask us
How We Liked It!"

It was noted, however, that most of the
Sir Knights, while expressing their discontent with the management of the Conclave,
gave vent to most flattering opinions of the
Chicago Commanderies, the city, the hospitaility of the clubs and of individual residents, and of the press, whose outspoken
criticism they greatly admired. Many even
were so kind as to frame excuses for the
many slips and errors, on the score that with
20,000 guests to look to, the Triennial Committee should be condoned many oversights. remarks were

BRIEF, BUT TO THE POINT.

They had assembled, he said, to protest against what they deemed to be a great wrong, and what they especially desired to see was to have men emancipated from the power of the lodge. The first thing in order

was to organize.

Elder Faurot, of St. Louis, Mich., a tall gentleman with a good deal of forehead and long gray beard, clad in solemn black, was chosen temporary Chairman. He acknowledged the honor in a solemn but not unpleasant voice, and sat down with the leg crossed over the other, waiting for the pleasant of the Convention.

crossed over the other, waiting for the pleasure of the Convention.

A Committee on Enrollment was appointed to prepare a list of the members in attendance, with brief particulars regarding their advance in Masonry and Odd-Fellowship and the date of their secession from either of those "secret oath-bound orders," or any others to which they might have belonged. Some little time was wasted in fixing up a Committee on Program, but the work was suddenly expedited when the Chairman exhorted the brethren to "warm up the wax in their ears" and refrain from mentioning the same name twice. A Committee on Premanent Organization was also appointed. Then the Committee on Program went out and one of the brethren suggested that the time was ripe for speech-making. J. F. Brown thought that prayer should so before speech-making, and the Chair adopted the suggestion by inviting the speaker to do it himself. A brief season of earnest, tumultuous prayer, with many an amen, followed. The ten-minute rule was adopted, to cut off the surplus wind of some of the orators, and the speech-making was then in order.

ARE MATTHEWS.

amen, followed. The ten-ultinate rule was adopted, to cut off the surplus wind of some of the orators, and the speech-making was then in order.

MR. MATTHEWS.

of Michigan, said he was interested in this work, and consequently opposed to these oath-bound organizations, because he wanted to go to Heaven when he died, and the way to Heaven wasn't by the Masonic route. According to the brother's confession he had been a pretty wild, bad boy. When under 21 he was proposed, accepted, and initiated into the Ancient Order of Foresters, Lodge 1,010, in London, Engisud. The pneinbers of the lodge knew he was under age, but they took him in all the same, though they had to lie to do it. If he hadn't been converted in time, he would undoubtedly have gone into Masonry. But he saw that anybody who obligated himself to obey rules and orders of which he was ignorant was a serf,—a slave. So he dropped out. The Bible, he added, was opposed to oath-bound secret societies, and that was the reason he opposed them.

Warren Taylor, an old Presbyterian minister from Ohio, said he wanted to serve Him Who redeemed him with His blood before he died, and he couldn't do it unless he went on in his present course. He had lost two pulpits through

MASONIC MACHINATIONS.

which followed his opposition to the Order, but, though out of the pulpit, the ravens—or something else, he wasn't sure what it waskept him about as fully supplied with bread and butter as ever. He was very glad of this opportunity to come to Chicago and "get warned up," and sat down amidst a chorus of applause and amens.

Mr. Powers, of Missouri, briefly described the annoyances he had met in peddling his anti-Masonie books in that section of heathendom, but assured his hearers that he didn't propose to give in, even if railroad men did threaten him with the direct consequences in case he persevered in his missionary labors.

W. A. Shaw, of this city, in alluding to the altergot Masonic aptitude for cutting off the bread and butter of their pulpiteers when the latter got to

ance on the sessions of the Conclave seem to be well satisfied with the city, in spite of

who at first wouldn't allow the old man to pray for him, but who finally gave in. Whether the boy was converted, or whether, as the old man intimated, was the case with all Masons, he went to the plt which smokes and burns, didn't so clearly appear; but the point he apparently tried to make was that the boy's Masonic brethren didn't come around to see him, and that, if they had come, they wouldn't have prayed with him. Edward Ronayne, an anti-Mason and a seceder of this city, after an exhortation to the brethren to be of one mind in this matter, opened out on the late "show." He had seen a crowd of men, he said, who were sworn to defend Christianity. Was there anything Christian about what they did or the way they did it? [Cries of "No."] One thought particularly had struck him. There was an old tradition about defending the Holy Sepulchre. But Christianity was based on a living Christ, not on a tradition, and neither Knights Templar nor anybody else could defend Him who sat on the throne of Heaven. Besides, if the King of Kings needed any defense, was anybody silly enough to believe that He would depend on the swords of such men as HIS BOY " JOE,"

VINCENT L. HURLBUT AND NORMAN T. GAS-SETTE?

[Grent laughter and applause.] Let them remember that it was this King of Kings who has said that all who took the sword should perish by the sword. But, allowing that they had defended Christianity, how had they done it? They went to a ball, to the theatres, to the saloons, and simply had what he termed a grand, big spree. As he under-stood it, defending Christianity didn't con-sist in spreeing.

to the saloons, and simply had what he termed a grand, big spree. As he understood it, defending Christianity didn't consist in spreeing.

The Convention was so warmed up by this time that it broke out into song, and the hall resounded with the quite familiar, "I gave my life for thee."

After the singing, the Convention listened to Mr. Richards, of Wisconsin, who opined that it was high time to hold a meeting of this sort in Chicago. The anti-Masonic movement was telling, for it included men who never turned back. A convention of this sort could not be held in Boston without being mobbed, but here in Chicago it was different, and he trusted that great things might be accomplished by it.

B. Williams, of Warren, Ill., remarked that Masonry was undermining Christianity in the churches, and was anti-Christ. For that reason he opposed it. The remainder of his remarks was confined to the imparting of some rather unnecessary advice to the brethren to cultivate harmony and not shoot into their own ranks.

R. H. Kelly, a short, oldish man from St. Charles, said he had been praying God to destroy the influence of "these wicked institutions," which were so much in opposition to the Lord Jesus. Like Goliath of Gath, they had been defying the living God, more especially during the last few days, for their religion was

The Religion of this Devil.

It was a glanife, wicked evil, which he had been praying might be broken up. Before he sat down he drifted into a comparison of himself with David, who smote the said Goliah with a stone and siew him, and expressed the hope that the prayers of the brethren would be with him as he wrestled against the modesn Philistines.

The venerable Father Isaac Preston, who has been an anti-Mason for 33 years, recalled the story of Morgan's execution and the sabsequent proceedings against his kidnapers and murderers. The Gaths taken in the Masonie fraternity, he said, were well understood to transcend every other promise, however sacred, and he had noticed that the secenders from the lodge ha

called these conscientious Christian seceders famaties.

Mr. Shaw said he joined a lodge when only 28. He thought it a little queer when he was required to take self his clothes, but he was told that they all did it, and that settled it. Great laughter.) He loosed upon Masonry then as a charitable institution, but, although he had given much, he had never received anything. In short, he looked upon it as a frand of the worst description.

Mr. Ronayne also had his experiences to relate, and dwelf, as he has often done before, on his initiation into Harrington Lodge, No. 40, Quebec. His description of the rite, of course, evoked great bilarity, especially when he got to that point where, stripped and blindfolded, he was told to go to the door and give three distinct raps. "I did so," he continued, "and the man came and asked me what I wanted, and I told him

so," he continued, "and the man came and asked me what I wanted, and I told him

I WANTED LIGHT.

Of course I wanted it. If any man ever wanted light I did." Then they made him walk on the angle of an oblong square, and, to wind no with, charged him \$45 in gold for it all. [Renewed laughter.] "Banish all the pomp and pageantry," he continued, "and let the Chicasco papers declare to the American people that the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania had a ceremony in which they stripped men of their clothing and swore them on the Bible that, if ever they uttered a single thing that had been said or done inside that room, they would have their throats cut from ear to ear. And yet every man that walked the street last Tuesday, every minister in the country, knows that these Masons make the same devilish, blasphemous professior, and men who will cast off the thraildom of this miserable thing are traduced and slandered." [Applause,] The emblems of Masonry were the crown and the sword, and, unless the people were aroused, the time would come when a menarchy would give place to the Republic, and a king to the President. [Great applause.]

Mr. Good, of Des Moines, Ia., an ex-32 degree Mason, confessed that he had received honors upon honors from the fraternity, which he was induced to join by reason of its reputation as a charltable institution. In Des Moines, at least, the best people. belonged to the Order. He became Treasurer and Trustee of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies. But he found that he had spent about \$1,000 in cash and \$2,000 in time in Masoury and

HADN'T GOT THEEE CENTS WOETH OF BEN-

from it. [Great laughter.] The remainder of the gentleman's ten minutes was occupied in a harrowing recital of the throat-cutting, body-burning, ear-slitting, and other horrible penalties alleged to be laid down in the ritual for the benefit of the members who can't keep lodge matters secret.

The Committee on Program brought in a report at this point, providing for a couple of lectures and an imitation of the initiation business at the night session and for a good deal more of the same thing to-day. The propriety of coming down town and giving an initiation exhibition was also discussed, and finally referred to the committee for further light.

It was now well on towards 5, the anti-Masons were hungry, and Mr. Stoddart brought joy into the camp by announcing inst where they could go and be entertained by their local brethren during their four days' stay. After that the Convection took a recess until evening, when the initiation business so often written up was gone through with.

APROPOS OF THE ANTI-MASONIC GATHERING,

through with.

APROPOS OF THE ANTI-MASONIC GATHERING, the following paragraph from Rob Morris' Trumpet will bear reproduction, with the brief comment that the antis escaped rushing into the jaws of death by appearing on the field at a time when the Conclave is practically a thing of the past:

Cynesurism, Blanchardism, Antimasonry.—A paper has suggested that "the unchristian and indecent opposition manifested by the anti-Masons of Chicago against Freemasonry of every branch will call for reprisals, and possibly make it unsufe to the traducers when Chicago becomes full of armed Knights." They forget that we are of all men bound by our first duty to the law and to Christ, who is "the end of the law." True, one can never, with impunity, trific with good or strain the springs of the mind at the risk of breaking them, as our opponents have done; but the mischief will naturally recoil upon their of a beads, without forcing the Knights from their equanimity. True, the Knights of Matts, in the great Turkish siege of that island, used to take prisoners, get what information from them they could, and put them to the sword. We shall do nothing of that word, and Mr. Blanchard himself may walk the streets with safety as the grand procession passess by without apprehension of slaughter or insult!

But nobody remembers having seen Mr. Blanchard on Wabash avenue that day. Perhaps he was not entirely reassured.

# AN EXTRA DRILL.

Cleveland, the famous Detroit Battalion, fifty-eight strong, marched out yesterday after-noon to the corner of Grand Boulevard and Thirty-fifth street to give an exhibition drill.

Owing to the sharp shower falling at 4 o'clock, the hour appointed, the command did not begin the drill until after 5. About 1,300 people were present, and a more critical or appreciative audience could not easily be gathered together.

After the movements of company formation, and those of platoons, divisions, sections,

and threes, the battalion launched out into maneuvres from Upton, modified to suit Templar peculiarities. These were: Threes right; threes left; forward by company front; right forward, threes right; on right and left take interval; countermarch by files; close intervals; form sections, left oblique: on right and left take interval; countermarch by files; close intervals; form platoon, left front into line; first and third platoons from rront to rear. This last evolution, beautifully accomplished, consisted of the simultaneous right wheel of the left division of the first and third platoons, the second and fourth platoons continuing the march, and passing between the gap thus formed. When the right and left divisions had completed the wheel they were in exact position and distance required, and continued the march. This was greeted with long-continued and enthusiastic applause. Then followed platoons left front into line; on right, fours forward in echelon; form company; to the rear, march; threes right about; on left, fours forward in echelon; on the specific or light, fours right, front into line; right forward divisions right; form solid square, close intervals; column right; divisions take intervals; left front into line; halt; parade rest. on right and left take interval; countermarch

Through all this program the Detroiters made not a single flaw, but moved with the precision and smothness of clock-work, showing that they well deserved the name so hard won, of "best drilled Commandery in the Order".

wen, of "best drilled Commandery in the Order."

Following them came a drill of the Orientals, which, in all movements of company front, displayed an amount of tactical knowledge not inferior to that of their predecessors. Occasionally a break here and there in intricate maneuvres would show the presence of a green man or two, but the general drill was exceptionally fine.

Following this came a dress parade and review of both commands together, in Upton's best style.

The exhibition was well worth seeing, and many regrets were expressed by the numerous speciators that the Commanderies had been prevented from entering Wednesday's competition.

# IN GENERAL.

horses to make the switch so as to pass from one to the other track. After ineffectual efforts to do this, and equally ineffectual efforts to make the crowd get off so that it might be done, the conductor and driver unnitched the horses, about a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout for the passers by. Now he is quite tame. He eats about a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a bout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is shout a pint of worms every day, and it is about a pint of worms are pint of worms every day, and it is about a pint of worms are pint of worms of worms are pint of worms of worms are pint of worms are pint of worms are pint of worm

Tancred Commandery, of Pittsburg, with the G. A. R. Band, of Canton, O., Prof. Fiall, leader, and the Eighteenth Regiment Fife Corps, of Pittsburg, Prof. Heflick, leader, sixty strong, serenaded The Tribune yes-terday.

The Detroit Commandery, headed by the Flint City Band, were given a reception with their ladies Wednesday evening at the residence of W. A. Prior, No. I Park row. The affair was an exceedingly interesting and enjoyable one, Kinsley furnishing the refreshments. Sir Knight Pryor, of Apollo, and Sir Knight A. F. Boss, of Buchanan, Mich., were the hosts.

Sir Knight F. M. Ellis and his wife, of St. Aldemar Commandery, of Marshailtown, Ia., left the camp yesterday for their home without any baggage. A sneak thief in the camp relieved them of all their effects the hight previous, while the fireworks were being set off.

previous, while the fireworks were being set off.

A regular communication of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A. F. and A. M., was held at their hall on Monroe street last evening. The attendance was unusually large, as it was known that M. W. Grand Master Gurney would pay the lodge an official visit. He was accompanied by Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M. of Illinois: Robert Morris, P. G. M. of Kentucky; Judge J. M. Howry, P. G. M. of Kentucky; Judge J. M. Howry, P. G. M. of Mississippi; and Ruben Mickel, P. G. M. of Iowa. W. M. John E. Petibone was in the East, and introduced the distinguished visitors to the members, who received them with the grand honors. All made a few remarks expressive of their pleasure at meeting with the brethren, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

### CRIMINAL RECORD.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—News reached here to-day of the death in the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville of Ell Ice, who was undergoing a life imprisonment for the murder of a Confederate soldier during the war. Ice was placed under arrest. The military, however, stepped in and took the case from the civil authorities, and a court martial resulted in Ice's acquital. He was then restored to the ranks and served valiently as a soldier until the expiration of the war. Upon the cessation of hostilities, fee returned to his home. Here again he was arrested by the civil authorities, tried for murder in the first degree, found guilty and sentenced to the Pentientiary for life. His case was taken in hand by the Grand Army of the Republic, who made every effort in their power to secure his release, but without avail. About a year ago a plot was framed by a number of ex-Federal soldiers in Ohio to rescue him by force of arms, but better counsels finally prevailed, lee's imprisonment caused the breaking up of fits family, who were left without support, and are now scattered in different sections of the country.

Another mournful act in this sad drama was the late assault upon his simple-minded danghier, who, being left without a protector, was compelled to shift for herself, lie was a brave soldier but a bad man, and there are few who will mourn his death.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EXTRA DRILL.

EXECUTED BY THE DETROIT COMMANDERY.

Excepted by the Oriental Commandery, of
Classical the commandery of the commander of the co present. This early hour was fixed in order to avoid the presence of the great crowd which threatened to be on hand. It is said that Gov. Williams now regrets that he pardoned Rodifer, but if his death will put an end to the wholesale use of the pardoning power which the Governor has exercised since his inauguration, the burglar will not have died in vain. Investigation shows that executive elemency has been exercised in 406 cases. Of these 273 exercised in 406 cases. Of these 272 are pardons, 123 remittances, and eleven respits and commutations. Their annual distribution shows that there were 91 cases in 1877, 136 in 1878, 104 in 1879, and 75 for 1880, seven months of which have passed. The executive officers claim that in the cases of annulments many of the subjects were indigent persons who were unable to pay their fines, but were stimulated to do so by the State allowing them a certain per centon immediate payment of the balance.

A DENVER MURDER,

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19.—A traveling salesman of the well-known tobacco house of Abel Bros., named Marbuyer, was mys-teriously murdered last night about half-past 11 o'clock, in a house of ill-fame. A bullet went through his mouth and brain. His body was found in the hallway in the rear of body was found in the hallway in the rear of the building. Suspicion centres on two men who came to the house with him in the early part of the evening. The police this morn-ing arrested carrie Smith, proprietress of the house, also Kittle Campbell and one or two others, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. Men in the house at the time, who last night kept quiet, this morning gave full particulars to the detectives, and there is little doubt but the right parties have been arrested. ASSAULTING A LAWYER.

ASSAULTING A LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Milwauker, Wis., Aug. 18.—A wealthy property owner named Joseph Helm to-day attempted to murder Thomas J. Pereles, a young lawyer. Pereles had advanced money to Helm, taking a mortkage. Afterward he found there was a mechanic's lien upon the place, and refused to furnish another \$4,000 that he had arranged to advance. A litigation ensued, the property was bid in by Pereles, and then the two began negotiations to have Helm take possession of it again. Pending this arrangement they came together to-day. Helm became excited, and drew a knife upon the lawyer. The latter had a desperate struggle with him while the police were being called. He escaped without injury.

A Remarkable Woodcock.

A Remarkable Woodcock,

IN GENERAL.

THE PROCESSION.

THE THIBUXE stated Wednesday morning that the number of Knights Templat in the procession was about 10,000. The other papers put it at 20,000. They, however, have no opportunities for judging of these matters, and always exaggerate in their estimates. The Thibuxe has waited for the reports of the different Commanderies, but since they have not come in, and since those receiving them decline to give them up, it gives the following accurate statement of the number of people in the procession, which justifies the statement it made yesterday morning:

Rank and file.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

QUITE AN ANUSING INCIDENT occurred Wednesday night after the fireworks. An open carr on the Madison street line was boarded, it was impossible for the leavel of the source was placed a box about six inches by about 1,250 Persplars who were scattered along the route of the procession, and who may have been with it when it started; which would raise the total to a siltile over 12,000.

QUITE AN ANUSING INCIDENT occurred Wednesday night after the fireworks. An open carr on the Madison street line was boarded by about 1,250 Persplars who heavily loaded, it was impossible for the

minutes to hunt a handful of worms from the mud. Mr. Morris is having a cage built for the bind which will give him a dey regired place, to he in and a large mud-box to bore in.

CONVENTION OF SHIPOWNERS

Shall Chteago He Represented to Much Interest Felt in this Subject in the Rast—The Call of the New York Hoard of Trade and Transportation—Pacts About the Decay of Shipping.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

New York or Boston the laiter part of October is taking shape very fast, and there begins to be a lively interest here in the East to know what Chicago is going to do in regard to it. The shipping laws of the country concern every part of it just as much as they do these cities on the coast, where the movement for the coming Convention has started. In all discussions which have taken place cities on the coast, where the movement for the coming Convention has started. In all discussions which have taken place itses and the present place and the present place on the seas and lakes that border the United States, so that the steamboat interest of the West, with its kindred industries of building, repairing, etc., are just as much concerned as the building and owning interest in the East. Last winter, when our well-meaning friend, Col. Walt, of Norwich.

Sequences, to lee in and a large mid-location for fact, there was a larger British, a larger German, and a larger Norwegian tounage in New York harbor on that day, transacting fact, there was a larger British, a larger German and a larger Norwegian tounage in New York harbor on that day, transacting foreign trade, than there was American.

But here is a much a larger master of the wind and there were actually employed, either going coming, or in port, on June 16, the following steamers:

Totals.

Totals.

A large portion of the United States vessels were coasters, so that, as a matter of fact, there was a larger British, a wholesale repeal of the Navigation laws. Repeal, as every one knows, means, of course, free admission of foreign vessels to the trade of the Mississippi and Ohio, and other great rivers, as well as to the casting trade on the seas and lakes that border the United Ciates, so that the afsemboat interest of the West, with its kindred industries of building, repairing, etc., are just as much concerned as the building and owning interests in the East. Last winter, when our well-meaning friend, Col. Wait, of Norwich, Copn., introduced an impocent bill into Congress to permit his influential constituents, the Humitpoton, to let their sugar-schooners from the West Indies run up the Thames River from New London to Norwich to unload, a distance of only fourteen miles, he unwittingly attempted to let all the Risalian, Norwegian, French, and English eraft which enter at New Orleans sail up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all other honits. The warning cry which came from the West was an eye-opener to the Colonel, and to Congress too. The bill was struck as with a club, and came to a quick and bloody each of the winter that, as far as shipping is concepted the opinion of the interior of this country is going to be just as influential as that of any other part of it. So that the scalan of Chicago and other western centre is control in the control of the Convention with as much Interest as that of Any other part of it. So that the scalan of Chicago and other western centre is convention with as much Interest as that of the National Board of Trade in Washington at the prestige and position such as a convention in the simply which are such of the National Board of Trade in Washington in a trivial of the National Board of Trade in Washington in the convention of the present of the National Board of Trade in Washington in a practical way, entirely without regard to an practical

On June 4, the project came before the New York Board is composed of several hundred men like F. B. Thurber, the great grocery merchant; Jackson S. Schultz, the great leather desier! H. B. Chaffin, William H. Wiley, Simon Sterne, Capt. Ambrose Snow, John F. Henry, H. W. Johnson, and other leading business men. It had during the previous winter brought about they now famous investigation of abuses in railway management by the Legislature of this State, and had at various times accomplished great things here in the way of improved terminal facilities, etc. The Board hailed the project of a ship-owners' convention with pleasure, and voted in favor of it unanimously. On June 47, accordingly, the Secretary of the Board sent out invitations to twenty-one commercial bodies in Chicago, Battimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and elsawhere in the North, reading as follows:

Persait me to direct your attention to the accompanying resolutions adopted on the 8th day of June 1st, referring to a proposed convention of commercial bodies, ship-owners, and others interested balocs of this Convention being to discuss the subject, and, if possible, agree upon what legislation, if say, is required to promote that merest, and enable American ships, which of late years have been almost entirely suppleplemented by foreign, both steam and sai, to compete for the carrying trades of the world. We prove the subject, and, if possible, agree upon your organization sending delegates who are qualified by interest and experience to discuss this question? The time and place of holding convention to be named hereafter.

The Secretaries of the Boards addressed responded promptly and heartily, and in a few cases the delegates have already been chosen. The New York Produce Exchange has agreed to send three men, but has not year and the subject of the manage of the men of the proper of the subject of the management of the subject of the proper of the subject of the proper of the proper of the subject of the proper of the subject of the proper of

who are mainly in the coasting and trades, are suffering bitterly from the ri of the railroads. The common sufferi making both parties friends, and the di tion to meet and discuss the whole sub an amicable way is growing upon the

I can give you some new and interfigures, obtained from maritime circles to show you how American shipping is out in the ocean trade. Matters are this year than ever before, in spite enormously increased trade. enormously-increased trade of the ye the 16th of last June, there were in it of New York 907 vessels of all desc engaged in the foreign and coasting Of these 227 were coasting schooner ing those out, the nationality of the was as follows:



Albert Edward as a Soldier.

When the Prince of Wales came in view, at the head of the brigade of Life Guards, at the recent review before the Queen in Windsor Park, wearing, for the first time, its uniform, with helmet and culrass all complete, and bearing on his breast the full blue ribbon of the Garter, such a joyous shout of welcome arise as could not have been heard from other threats than those of Britishers. The Queen's eye brightened exceedingly at this display of entusiasm, in which she herself seemed to join, and she left the ground with a heaming look of satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS

ALL THE RAGE. Every evening at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday and | Matiness at 2 o'clock.

Seats can be secured six days in advance. Box Office open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. HOOLEY'S THEATRE:

TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week. NEW YORK CRITERION COMEDY COMPANY

FREAKS I

Received with roars of laughter at every performance,
Spiendid Cast!
Mathees Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY, Aug. 22. THE HARKISONS will though
rate their season in PHOTOS, a new musical econnictic

In the Great Drama of the season, entitled THE FALSE FRIEND! With the Original Scenery, Original Properties, and the powerful cast of the Union-Square Theatre Com-pany, including Mr. CHAS, R. TEIOHNE, Matiness Wodmonday and Saturday at 2. Sunday Night-Frank I, Frayne and combination.

GRAND FESTIVAL,

# OGDEN'S GROVE Grand Festival,

ARRANGED BY THE PLATTPEUTSCHE VERZIN OF CHICAGO

First Open-Air Fair ever Witnessed in the West.

A FULL WEEK COMMENCING THIS

Sunday, the 15th day of August, '80

The address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor CABTER H. HARRISON at 3 o'clock p.m.
The original Letters of the Crown Prince, V. Bismarck, and Count V. Monke will be on exhibition this day only.
Two fall Orchestras will enlighten the public with Concert, Promeanding, and Dancing Music.
Four new lighton this bootstay exceted in the Green capacity with Concert by the Concert of the Concert of

Punch and Judy Show! nder the management of Prof. J. B. Bonfori, from onder and Hamburg. The Grove will be illuminated in a grand style.

Price of Admission, 25 Cents.

Every visitor receives a numbered Check, on white valuable and useful Price may fail.

Gates will be opened at noon to day.

THE ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE.

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Trade and Labor Council met at No. 7 uth Clark street last evening, but nothing was ne beyond auditing a few bills.

done beyond auditing a few bills.

JEREMIAH RYAN, 6 months old, died suddenly at No. 153 West Pitteenth street, without the attendance of a physician. Cholera infantum is supposed to have been the cause.

This veterans of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry will hold their sannal resulen in this city Sept. 18. It has not yet been decided at what hotel the resulton and banquet will take place.

Frank Romanns, of No. 190 West Eighteenth street, reported that last Friday he picked up a stray bay march which now awaits an owner in Bryant, March & Wood's lumber-yard at the 1004 of Lumber street.

lled for last evening at 636 Mil-

ting called for last evening at the content of the regular Ropublican Clustricenth Ward was so simily attending was done beyond calling the mover and then adjourning.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, 5½ years of age, while dding in an empty coal-wagon driven by John access in a vacant lot next to his home, No. 10 mart street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as thrown out by the joiling of the wagon, and, riking on his head, was so seriously injured nat the attending physician thinks his re-

An accident that is likely to lead to perman-disfigurement occurred in connection with display of fireworks at the Lake-Front Wednesday evening. A young lady of 18 yea the ruest of Capt. Thomas Harding's family the North Side, while occupying a seat on larg Tom Brown, was struck by a rocket st and cut down the left side of the face from for head to chin. Her name has not been see

aph street last evening, eite and entertain such of their old comshe chanced to be in the city attending 
itemial Conclave of Sir Knights. Among 
sitors present were R. B. Hillis, of Dup, Ia.; J. Bradford Murray, Parkerville, 
and J. E. A. Stevens, of Jadin, Ind. The 
ing was spent in story-telling, speech-makand singing old army songs, and the occawas exceedingly enjoyable to all concerned 
was exceedingly enjoyable to all concerned

that a serious disaster did not result.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest upon George L. Nesterman, 36 years of age, who died of heart disease at No. 75 North La Salle street; at No. 634 Milwaukee avenue, upon Otto J. Renson, aged 54 years, who committed suicide while laboring under mania a potu; at No. 25 Augusta street, upon Charles Opaski, who died of cholera morbus; at No. 153 West Fifteenth street, upon Charles Ryan, who also died of cholera morbus. An inquest was also held at No. 875 West Knizie street upon Percy A. White, the 4-year-old son of L. B. White, a colored man, employed at the Post-Office. He was shot in the left eye by his brother, aged 9 years, while they were playing with an old single-barreled pistol which they found in the house, and which the parents did not know to be there. A verdict of accidental shooting was returned. ATKINS-JACKSON.

A very quiet wedding took place at high moon resterday at the Church of the Epiphany, on Chroop street. The contracting parties were Miss Emma Atkins, daughter of Mr. C. H. Atkins, and Mr. Alexander Jackson, with E. B. Preston & Co., of this city. The bridal party entored the church on time, and in the following order: N. W. Watson, usher, and Miss Lizzie atkins; Charles Sherman, usher, and Miss Bella fackson; mother of the bride, and groom; bride and father. Advancing to the altar, bride and father. Advancing to the altar, the party were met by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., Rector of the church, who pronounced the young couple man and wife according to the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service, the organist playing softly meanwhile. The bride was simply attired in a walking-suit. There was no reception after the ceremony, the bride and groom leaving for Geneva Lake, where they will remain a short time and go from there on a trip to Colorado.

# THE CITY-HALL.

ALL of the city offices were closed yesterday at 2 o'clock to give the employés a chance to mingle with the visiting Knights. THE Treasurer yesterday received \$1,545 from the Water Department, \$1,502 from the Collector, and \$111 from the Controller.

Ex-Sherivy Agnew was yesterday appointed to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the new City-Hall, vice Michael Hanley, re-

THE Mayor is happy again. He has found his badge lost a few days ago, and is "the best" as of old. It was picked up on the street and re-turned to him, but by whom is not known.

Two MORE cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, one from the corner of Thirty-seventh and Wallace streets, and the other from No. 723 Himman street. The source of the infection is not known.

Ar the next meeting of the Council Ald. McGrath proposes to introduce a resolution calling upon the Mayor to furnish that body with a list of the gambling houses in the city which are being run in violation of the city ordinances, and in the event of his refusing to give the information the resolution will further provide for the appointment of a committee to gather it. This will make music for somebody.

AMONG the building regurity issued protected.

will make music for somebody.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to C. Tarnow, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 473 West Fourteenth street, to cost \$2,500; one to P. Rosenberg, to erect a two-story dwelling on Hoyne avenue, to cost \$4,000; one to E. Brown, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 387 Dayton street, to cost \$2,600; one to F. B. Ramiene, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 217 Rush street, to cost \$3,000; one to R. R. Cherry, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 136 Fourth avenue, to cost \$2,000; one to Antonia Rubin, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 207 Twelfth street, to cost \$4,700; one to A. Greiner, to erect a four-story mail-house, corner of Superior and Rueker streets, to cost \$15,000; and one to F. Tong, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 2701 Archer avenue, to cost \$2,000.

# THE COUNTY BUILDING.

TWENTY-THREE marriage licenses were issue yesterday.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts of the County Board met to-day at 2 p. m.

The county faxes are being paid at the County Treasurer's office with wonderful promptness this year. The receipts so far have been in excess of those of late years at this time. Is the County Court yesterday Thomas Bran-nock was adjudged insune and not a pauper, and William Gameringer and Kate Fitzgerald were found insune and paupers. The Court ad-journed till Tuesday morning.

# FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out \$25,000 in gold. The receipts of the Internal-Revenue Office were as follows: Clgars, \$1,561; cigarets, \$12; specials, \$82; "list," \$180; tobacco, \$2,104; beer, \$1,942; and stamps on whisky taken from distilleries, \$27,434. Total, \$31,304.

leries, \$7,434. Total, \$33,306.

MAJ. LYDECKER, who has charge of the harbor improvements at this port, resterday opened bids for the continued dredging of the inner harbor. The bids were as follows: O. B. Green, 27% cents per cubic yard; Harry Fox & Co., 28 cents; and Chicago Dredging & Dook Company, 24% cents. The latter bid being the lowest, the contract will be awarded to the Dredging Company. Work will be begun as acon as the papers are made out.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received yesterday: Fowler Bros., 4.543 sacks salt; Albert Dickinson, 200 bags seed; F. B. Shorman I cask whisky; Goodnow & Hinds, 3978 railroad ties; H. H. Hayden, 830 sacks salt; James Turner, 230 boxes tin; Smith & Vanderbock, 168 cises Base ale; C. R. Osborne & Co., 10 hhds sauces; Charles Gossage & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Wirt Dexter, 10 cases wine; R. H. Law & Co., 14 casks grease; Wilson Bros., 1 case furnishing goods. Collections, \$18,460.

#### SPORTING EVENTS

A Game of Ball in Which Boston Scored Neither a Run Nor a Base-Hit.

Providence Wins at Cincinnati-No Games at Cleveland and Buffalo.

St. Julien Lowers the Record on Hampden Park Course to 2:15.

Abject Failure by Maud S. in Her Attempt to Equal This Performance.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON. Chicago teams saw something that never be-fore occurred on the Chicago grounds,—that is, a game in which the defeated team obis, a game in which the defeated team obtained neither a tally nor a base-hit. Corcoran came very near doing the same thing to the Providence nine on the 10th of thi month, and would have done it had his field taken care of the chances. As it was, he held Previdence down to one hit, but it remained for the Bostons to suffer the extreme effect of his great skill as a pitcher. In yesterdaying more but formed the Bostons was terday's game but four of the Bostons ever saw first base, and but one of them reached third,—this being on errors of Burns, Williamson, and Quest; while but two of the thirty-two men at bat were able to send the ball outside the diamond. Twenty-one were on balls which he fielded alone; and twentyfive would have been put out there but for the four errors. Corcoran was never in such form before, and Flint caught him superbly. It is true the ball was mushy and shapeless for the greater part of the play, but that did not prevent the White Stockings from making along the White Stockings from making eleven hits and thirteen totals off Bond and Foley. It is fair to say that the errors made on the side of the home team were largely due to the condition of the ball, which became wet and slippery by reason of some sharp showers which occurred in the third inning, necessitating a suspension of play. There were which occurred in the third inning, necessitating a suspension of play. There were many casualties in the course of the game. Richmond, the Boston short stop, who injured his knee last week in Cincinnati, renewed the hurt in the fourth mning and had to retire from the field, John O'Rourke coming in to centre field, while James O'Rourke played at short; Burdock was severely hit by a pitched ball; Corcoran turned his ankle slightly in running to third; Trott got a finger hammered in; and Flint received his first serious injury of the year, having his right thumb put out of joint in the ninth inning, and in trying to pull it back to place the flesh was badly lacerated. It will probably disable Fiint altogether for a fortnight at least, though with Keily and Williamson for change catchers, and Poorman for right field, there need be no fear of

will probably disable Flint altogether for a fortnight at least, though with Kelly and Williamson for change catchers, and Poorman for right field, there need be no fear of the team's being weakened seriously.

The game of yesterday merits little in the way of description, except to say that the White Stockings batted strongly, Gore in particular covering himself with glory by making four hits, two single and two doubles, for his four times at bat. The run in the first inning was the gift of Morrill, who muffed a thrown ball, alded by one base hit and the outs. In the third Dairymple got his base on balls after Quest had hit safe and stolen second, and hits by Gore and Williamson brought in the two runs, one earned. A fine running catch by Jones was much applauded. In the sixth Burns earned first, stole second, and was batted home by Corcoran, who went to third on Morrill's muff of a ball thrown by Bond, and came home on Quest's single. After Dalrymple had been given a life by Jim O'Rourke's fumble and bad throw Gore sent the mushy ball over to right-field fence for two bases, bringing Quest home. Williamson ended the inning offered a fair opening for a run for Boston, as, after one out, John O'Rourke's grounder was juggled by Quest, and in his hurry he threw wild, and John made second. Jim O'Rourke gave Quest another, and he muffed this one too, letting John get to third. Jim stole down to second, but just as he ran Burdock batted Quest a fly, and Joe third. Jim stole down to second, but just as he ran Burdock batted Quest a fly, and Joe had the satisfaction of closing the inning and

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PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATI.

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 5; Providence, 3.

Struck out—Say, Smith, Reilly, W. White, Hines, Dorgan.

Balls called—White, 80; Ward, 54.

Strikes called—White, 24; Ward, 40.

Double plays — Reilly-Wheeler, W. White-Smith-Reilly.

Passed balls—Clapp, 1.

Time—1:55.

Umpire—Walsh.

PREVENTED BY RAIN.

PREVENTED BY RAIN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Rain prevented the game to-day between the Worcesters and Buffalos.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—The game to have been played to-day by Cleveland and Troy was prevented by rain.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 19.—There was a grand turnout at Hampden Park to-day, not less than 12,000 persons being present. The number of ladies occupying seats in the grand stand and Association boxes was larger than at any other meeting in the Circuit, and the assemblage as a whole was remarkably elegant and intelligent. A hazy atmosphere and sultry temperature prevailed, and apprehension of rain was general, though not well founded. The events on the card were the 2:30 and free-for-all races, and a special trial of speed by Mand S. The 2:30 race had eight starters, Parana, Edwin Thorn, Lady Martin, Hector, Marlboro, Freeman, John S. Clark, and Bell E. Few pools were sold on first place, for which Parana was in great demand at \$50 to \$15 over the field, but speculation on second place

furnished a lively business for the anctioneers, John S. Clark selling for \$18, Hector \$13, and the field \$25. The race was nothing more than exercise for Parana, who won in straight heats, in 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:25%. Mariboro led for the first half in the first and second heats, and then weakened. In the first heat he ran the lest country. In the first heat he ran the last quarter. Parana was unsteady in the opening heat, and broke in the first quarter and lost three lengths, which she easily made and lost three lengths, which she easily made and lost three lengths. up on the backstretch. She was never headed in the third heat. Opposit the stand Freeman caught up to her with a wonderful burst of speed, and then suddenly broke and went reel-ing around the track as if drunk, and had to be pulled up and jogged in. John S. Clark disappointed his backers by breaking at the word of the second heat, and refusing to trot until he was near the half and double dis-

THE PREE-POR-ALL. St. Julien, Hopeful, and Darby were all that answered the call for free-for-all horses. that answered the call for free-to-all noises. Prior to starting them the President of the Association announced that Hickok agreed to drive St. Julien one heat for time, and that after the second heat in the that after the second heat in the race Maud S. would appear in a warming heat, to be followed by heats in which she would be driven as fast as she could trot. He also apologized for the slow-ness of the track. St. Julien was barred in ness of the track. St. Julien was barred in the pools, and Darby sold over Hopeful at \$30 to \$19. The first and second heats were devoid of special interest, as Hopeful broke in each when less than 200 feet off, and dropped so far back that his possible chances for either first or second place were destroyed, and St. Julien and Darby trotted lapped from wire to wire, Hickok holding his horse back for company. Hopeful made a rapid finish in the first heat, but came in a length behind Darby. In the second heat he was four lengths back. The time of both heats was \$194.

In the third heat St. Julien cut loose at the word, and, going to the quarter in 34%, opened out a gap of four lengths on Darby and seven lengths on Hopeful. Increasing his speed on the back stretch, he reached the half in 1:07%, six lengths before Darby, who was four lengths in advance of Hopeful. Steadying around the turn Hickok piloted him to the three quarter pole in 1:41%, and then sent him home in 38%, completing the mile in 2:15, ten lengths ahead of Darby, while Hopeful barely beat the flag. This performance, besides being one and three-quarter seconds faster than the best previous time over this track, is perhaps the best ever accomplished by St. Julien, That there is from three to four seconds difference between this track and those at Rochester and Chicago is conceded by all well-informed turfmen, and it is moreover a fact that nearly all horses tire on this track, and cannot trot heats as evenly as elsewhere. St. Julien's great strength, together with his low, rapid gait, adapted him to the track, and enabled him to do what it is safe to say no other trotter could have done.

MAUD S. MAKES A FAILURE. the pools, and Darby sold over Hopeful at

MAUD S. MAKES A FAILURE.

MAUD S. MAKES A FAILURE.

Maud S. could not trot the track at all, and made an abject failure in her trials, and but for the fact that at Chicago, Cieveland, Buffalo, and Rochester she has established herself as a reliable and uniform performer, her friends would be greatly discouraged over her work to-day. As it is, they say that her long, sweeping stride loses its power and effectiveness on a track that cups out in firm footing, reducing her leverage and consequently her speed. In her warming-up heat she trotted in 2:28%, but no time was hung out by the judges. Taking the word the second time, she broke inside of fifty yards, and after jogging to the quarter turned round and returned to the stand. Scoring up again, she started one more, but broke in a furlong, and was jogged around, no official time being taken. In this connection it is pertinent to state that the President announced that whenever she made a break she would pull, return, and start again. Within fiteen minutes she started again, and got away level. Bair did not give her her head until after making the first turn, and the first quarter occupied 35%. The next, however, was trotted in 32%, and the half reached in 1:08½. At the middle of the upper turn, when speeding like a deer, she broke and lost so much that her time at the three-nuarter pole was 1:44%. On the home-MAUD S. MAKES A FAILURE.

reached in 1:08½. At the initiate of the up-per turn, when speeding like a deer, she broke and lost so much that her time at the three-quarter pole was 1:44½. On the home-stretch she made another break, and finally passed under the wire in 2:20½. Twenty minutes afterward she came out again, and made a final effort. She went around without a skip, but could not get back to the stand any better than 2:10. The quarters were 36½, 1:10½, 1:45¾, which show that she finished at a 2:13 gait. The result

SUMMARIES. Purse, \$1,000, 2:30 class; Parana Edwin Thorne...... Lady Martin.... St. Julien 1 1 1 Darby 2 2 2 2 Hopeful 3 8 3

Time-2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:15. ST. JULIEN. ST. JULIEN.

New York, Aug. 19.—The Spirit of the Times says Orrin A. Hickok offers to match St. Julien against any trotter or pacer in the world, mile heats, best three in five, for from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a race. The Times adds: "Unless this challenge is accepted on behalf of Maud S. we fear there is little chance of a race." of a race."

ENGLISH TURF. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Ten Broeck's Entre Nous won the Denham handicap plate at SARATOGA

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The three-quarters of a mile race for 2-year-olds was won by Thora; Hindoo, the favorit, second, and Bonnie Lizzie third. Time, 1:1734.

Oriole won the mile-and-a-halfrace, Franklin second, and Mamie Fields third, Time, 2:414. Vera Cruz was the favorit.

The mile and furlong race was won by Governor Hampton, Susquehanna second, and Lancewood third. Time, 1:59.

The free handicap over eight isurdles, two miles, was won by Chimneysweep, Daystar (the favorit) second, and Captain Franklin third. Time, 3:55.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—At Monmouth Park to-day Compensation won Bender's Stake, five-eighths of a mile, Topsy second, and P. Loriliard third. Time, 1:03%. Topsy was the favorit.

The West-End Hotel Stakes, 3-year-old filles, mile and a half, was won by Glidelia, Edelweiss second, and Carita third. Time, 3:30%.

Edelweiss second, and Carita third. Time, 2:3054.

The sweepstakes, all ages, mile and three-quarters, were won by Monitor, Report second, Unota third. Time, 3:0254, the best on record for the distance.

The Handicap sweepstakes, gentlemen riders, mile and one-eighth, were won by Odd Fellow, Spartan second, Baronet, favorit, third. Time, 2:0714.

The selling race, mile and a quarter, was won by Gossip, Basil second, Annie Augusta third. Time, 2:094.

The handicap hurdle race, mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, was won by Judith, Ventilator (favorit), second; Lizzie D, third. Time, 2:174. Peter Hynes fell at the last jump and broke his back. The rider escaped.

SWIMMING MATCH.

BOYTON AND FEARN.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Boyton and Fearn, the Englishman, started in the international swimming match at 11:04 this morning. There is a large crowd along the beach watching the men. Fearn took the lead, and held it for a mile, when Boyton lead, and held it for a mile, when Boyton went to the front. Fearn swims well out, while Boyton is in the surf. At noon Boyton was still leading. Both men swim strongly, and appear fresh. The people of Atlantic City have subscribed a purse of \$1,000 to be presented to the winner of the match. Besides this a stake of \$500 a side has been deposited by the principals. The race will be around set buoys. Boyton will swim twelve and a half and Fearn will swim only ten miles, thus having an advantage of two and a half miles.

Fearn was soon afterward seized with

miles, thus having an advantage of two and a half miles.

Fearn was soon afterward seized with cramps, and the race came to an abrupt and unsatisfactory close.

A conference of the judges and Boyton and Fearn was held to-day, and it was decided that the race should be repeated not later than Saturday over a shorter course.

Bulldoxing in Indiana.

Special to Indianapolis Journal.

Moorassvilla, Ind., Aug. II.—The trouble in the neighborhood of Center Valley over a colored man as an employe of Mr. Mitchell, has

# LOST BY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Concase Tribuna.

Bradford, Pa., Aug. 12.—A fleavy storm accompanied by rolling thunder and sharp flashes of lightning passed over this city this morning. The lightning struck a small oiltank in the northern part of the city. A tank also was struck on the East Branch, and the rig, boiler-house, etc., burned. About 5 o'clock this afternoon a heavy rain-storm set in. For a time the city was in darkness. The storm passed on the southeast. At Dallas City the electric fluid struck and fired tank No. 6 of the Tide-water Pipe-Line, OIL FIRES The storm passed on the southeast. At Dallas City the electric fluid struck and fired tank No. 6 of the Tide-water Pipe-Line, which contained 25,000 barrels of oil. The dense black smoke had just commenced to ascend into the air when a second peal of thunder, followed by a heavy crash, was heard, the bolt striking tank No. 410 of the United Pipe-Lines, fully a quarter of a mile down the valley. The United tank is comparatively isolated, but the Tidewater tank No. 17 is only a short distance from the burning monster. Other small oil fires are reported through the regions.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 19.—During a heavy storm at 5 o'clock this evening, lightning struck two 25,000 barrel-iron tanks at Dallas City, six miles northeast of Bradford. Fifty thousand barrels of oil are now burning. One tank belongs to the United and the other to the Tidewater Pipe-Lines. Both companies have summoned a force of men to the scene to dig a trench and prevent the spread of fire. The village is not in danger. Other iron-lanks are in the same vicinity.

A telegram to the Dally Era, at midnight, gives the opinion that the fire can probably be confined to the tanks now burning. It is expected the tanks will overflow before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Everything depends on the result of the overflow as to the spread of the fire. If dams can be made and trenches dug sufficiently large and deep to hold the burning oil, the fire will be checked; if not, much other property must be consumed. The night is very dark, and the spectacle is indeed terribly grand.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 288 at 4:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a one-story frame shed in the rear of No. 132 West Ran dolph street, owned by the St. Patrick Church Society, and occupied by C. Meyer. Damage, \$10. The fire was caused by three small boys named Henry Bartels, Charles Hoffman and Morris Damke, each about 8 years of age. They were engaged in the boyish pastime of playing "fire-engine." A fire was built in the shed, and when it was blazing at full hight, the lads resolved themselves into a miniature fire department for the purpose of extinguishing it. The fire which they built yesterday proved too much for them, and when they saw the shed ablaze they ran away. All three were arrested by Officer W. S. Johnson, and were booked at the West Madison Street Station upon the formidable charge of arson. It is quite improbable, however, that anything can be done with them, as they are so young.

The alarm from Box 483 at 3:37 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story Hoffman and Morris Damke, each about 8

afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story and basement brick building No. 120 Honore street, owned by C. Donnelley, of No. 701 Monroe street, and occupied by Mr. Bronson. The fire originated in a pantry in the base-

AT PEORIA. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 19.—Frank Barrawsky's cooper-shop and some adjoining buildings were burned down Wednesday evening. The total loss is about \$3,000; insured for \$2,100.

CANADA.

A Novel Decision-Grain-Receipts at men-The Northwest Territories-Egg-Exports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—A novel decision has

een rendered in the Police Court here. Two men had quarreled, and, one threatening to

was too much of a coward, and dared his opponent. The challenger then struck and kicked the other, who had Jim arrested. Counsel for the defense contended that this was no assault; as it had taken place with the consent of the complainant, and cited authorities in support of this doctrine. The Magistrate upheld this novel view of the matter, and acquitted the prisoner.

Mr. George Stephen, President of the Bank of Montreal, has given \$5,000 to Queen's College, Kingston, within the last two years. This college has received five subscriptions of \$5,000 each and four, of \$2,500 each, facts that are indicative of a move on the part of wealthy Canadians to follow the good example of their fellows across the lines in giving a generous support to their institutions of ligher learning.

The Harbor Commissioners have decided to purchase the electric light which has been on trial for some weeks past, and to add to the number of lights. By this means the loading and unloading of ships will be greatly facilitated.

The inducements offered are effective with some of the sailors to cause them to desert their ships here, and proceed to the Northwest to settle there.

It is stated that an unusually large number of the corn-ears this season are affected by a growth of fungus; and many famers and gardeners are anxious to know what causes such an unnatural grown, and if there be any means of preventing its occurrence.

The receipts of wheat at this port during the week ending Aug. 14 amounted to 600, 607 busiles, against 580,048 bushels for the corresponding week last year,—showing an increase of 71,889 busiles. The receipts of come show the large increase of 318,772 busiles, against 682,143 bushels for the corresponding week last year,—showing an increase of 71,890 busiles. The receipts of the fact that five American tugs from Cape Vincent, N. Y., make a tour of the waters in this city during the week Amounted to 1,016,487 busiles, against 682,143 bushels for the same period in 1879.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.\*\*

tion among Indians have been relieved by the Mounted Police.

Sected Dispatch to The Chicago Tribons.

Seaforth, Aug. 19.—Before the Ontario Agricultural Commission, Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth,—the largest egg-merchant in Canada,—said he bought from country store-keepers at an average price of 10 cents per dozen, and shipped to New York. This year he expected to ship altogether. 60,600 dozen, or 750,600 ergs. He bought within an area of fifty miles about Seaforth. The New York market was practically unlimited, and there was no duty on eggs. He had made two or three shipments to England; but this trade was precarious, as eggs required classification, and a great deal of care in shipment. Owing to the heat it was not possible to send eggs successfully to England in summer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Complaints are daily made about the operations of crimps in Quebec, and great difficulty is found in getting sailors to man the ships.

The gas-lighting of Quebec is going on slowly. A large number of lamps, especially in the upper part part of the city, have not yet been replaced; and the gas company are anxious to enter into a contract for five or ten years before they go to any further expense towards improving the lighting of the city, when they are at the mercy of the first whim of a corporation not celebrated for its good sense in any matter whatever.

The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are making strenuous efforts to suppress dancing among members of their flocks, and numerous stories are told of their sudden and usexpected appearance in the bail-room while mancing was in full blast, to the great disgust of the dancers.

#### CASUALTIES.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—A carriage ontaining Mrs. Mahoney, of Pine street, and four members of her family, attempted to cross the track in front of a locomotive. The horse became frightened and ran away. The carriage was demolished and the colored driver killed. Mrs. Mahoney had her back broken, one daughter was fatally injured, and the other occupants seriously hurt.

FELL INTO A CELLAR. precipitated into a deep celiar at Mulberry and Worth streets this afternoon by the iron and worth streets this afternoon by the iron grating giving way, and were all more or less injured. The people gathered witnessing two police officers arrest a drunken woman. Seven persons were severely hurt. Officer John Hay had a leg fractured; George Steffler had a leg and arm broken; and John Houghton had a leg broken. Several women are among the injured.

ANOTHER VICTIM. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.-Miss Mary Mc Donald, adother victim of the May's Landing disaster, died to-day at the Pennsylvania Hospital from her injuries. She lived at Abington.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

A Speck of Revolution.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—A delegate convention of Odd-Fellows is to be held in this city to-morrow, which is attracting peculiar and anxious attention among members of the Order, from the fact that it is called in direct violation of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and it places the various lodges to be represented by delegates, and particularly Mt. Moriah Lodge, under whose auspices it is called, in direct and open re-bellion to the Grand Lodge. The difficulty in the Order which threatens important, perhaps disastrous, results to the local lodges, arises out of the adoption this year of the new constitution of the Grand Lodge. This action was taken at the meeting held in May last, under the rules

of the Order, a new constitution being adopted every four years. It is arbitrarily provided in a section of the new constitution that benefits shall be paid by each lodge. Thus it is fixed that in lodges where the weekly dues terday by Detectives Ender, Long, and Costello. The two first mentioned were captured are 12 cents the benefits shall be \$4, no more and no less. Where dues are 13 cents, \$4.50; 14 cents, \$5; 15 cents, \$6, etc. Heretofore this matter was left wholly with the lodges, which fixed the benefits as they pleased. Now they have no option except in case where they have a fund on hand equal to \$50 for each member of the lodge. In such they are permitted to increase the benefits paid.

Objection to this amendment has been very pronounced among members of the Order. About the first lodge to "kick" was the Mechanics, No. 9, of this city, whose members strenuously protested as soon as they learned what action had been taken. They were almost immediately joined by Mt. Moriah Lodge and others in various parts of the State. For the past two or three months the fraternity have had animated discussions over the subject, particularly in this city. The ground has been maintained by the protestors that the new system was not legally enacted; that it was an amendment to the constitution, and that all amendments must be sent to the subordinate lodges for their action before they can be passed by the Grand Lodge. Other members of the Order take a different view.

The affair in its present condition has created in tense excitement among members of the Order. It is generally anticipated that the Corner from which indicated that the cash desk.

The analy in its present condition has created intense excitement among members of the Order. It is generally anticipated that the Grand Lodge will revoke some of the charters before the difficulty is settled, and it is also presumed that in case of such action appeals will be taken to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

# THE PRIZE RING.

Bruisers Disappointed.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—The short-

haired fraternity are in a flutter of excite-ment over an impending prize-fight, between Harry Ashall, a file-maker of this city, and Harry Ashail, a file-maker of this city, and James Taylor, of Chicago, who fought Prof. Donaldson, of Cleveland, by torchlight, near Mt. Clemens, one night last week. Ashall has fought several battles in England. Arrangements were perfected, and a tug chartered to convey the party to Fighting Island, where the ring was to be pitched, but the police got wind of the affair and arrested the principals. The Police Justice to-day refused to entertain a complaint upon the ground that the articles of agreement simply provided for a contest for the sum of \$100, not specifying the nature of the contest. The men are still detained in custody, but are likely to be released to-morrow, and their backers assert that the mill will certainly come off within forty-eight hours on one of the neighboring islands or in Canada.

SUICIDE.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, mother of Chief-of-Police Benson, who committed suicide in January last, cut her throat this morning and jumped into a hogshead of water. When found she was dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 19.—A colored prostitute named Millie Davis grew despondent over the desertion of her lover last night, and saturated her dress with kerosene and set fire with suicidal intent. Her shrieks brought assistance, and the flames were extinguished. She was burned horribly, her breasts cracking open and her bowels protruding. The flesh hung in shreds. She cannot live through the night. In her sensible moments she constantly bewalls her fate, and repeatedly exclaims, "It's all for the love of a man."

repeatedly exclaims, "It's all for the love of a man."

WHERLING, W. Va., Aug. 19.—John Hedricks, a stranger recently arrived here, to night jumped out of the Market street bridge thirty feet into the Wheeling Creek, alighting in soft mad, where the water was not deep enough to drown him. He deliberately waded down under the Main street bridge, to a deep pool at the foot of Besorr bridge, near the mouth of the creek, and there sank. The body was recovered.

MARINE ITEMS.

PORT HURON, Mich., August 19.—Up—
Propellers Portage, Fountain City, Pacific,
Milwaukee No. 1, H. B. Tuttle and consort;
schooners D. E. Bailey, H. A. Kent.
Down—Propellers Delaware, Granite State,
St. Paul, Huron City and barges; schooners
James Couch, Higgie & Jones, H. Ross, Mary,
Hattie,
Wind—Northwest, with rain squals.
Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 19—10 p. m.—
Passed up—Propellers Potomac, R. W.
Blanchard, Fred Kelly and tow; schooners
J. E. Gilmore, Red, White, and Biue, F. M.
Kuapp, C. Minch, Charles Hinckley, John
Oelil, E. C. Hutchinson, Sweetheart.
Down—Propellers Sauliac, Montana, R.
Prindville and barges; schooners Golden
Fleece, L. A. France, Lizzie A. Law, Wells

Wind east-northeast; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 19.—Passed Up
—Prop Empire State.

Down—Prop India; prop Peerless.

Cleared—Tug. W. B. Castler; schrs F.

Nells, F. Cleighton, Monguagon; prop Annie Smith; schrs Brightie; props Cormorant; schr Chas. Wall, Senator, Goshawk, Montecello, Rogers; prop Vienna; schr Varona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 19.—Arrived—Propeller Norman J. Homer; schooners Alice Richards, Delaware, Grace Murray, Camden, Jessie Linn.

Cleared—Propeller Coffiberry, W.L.Brown;

Jessie Linn.
Cleared—Propeller Coffiberry, W.L. Brown; schooners C. H. Johnson, Pathfinder, D. A. Wells, S. H. Foster, A. B. Norris, Lookout, City of Green Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE. Wis., Aug. 19.—Arrived—Steam-barge W. H. Gratwick and barges, Hanniford, and Robert L. Fryer. The latter is new and on her first trip.

Charters—To Buffalo—Schooner Itasca, corn at 4% cents.

#### LOCAL CRIME.

BURGLARIES.

A daring attempt at burglary was made vesterday morning in the extreme southwestern portion of the city, and, according to the stories told by the victims, it nearly resulted in a murder. Mrs. Corrigan, a widow lady, and her son and daughter, James and Ma-

in a murder. Mrs. Corrigan, a widow iady, and her son and daughter, James and Matilda, occupy the second floor of a two-story frame building known as 2547 Cologne street, between Deering and Main. Cologne street is a short thoroughfare extending from the river to Quarry street, and bears an unenviable reputation. Mrs. Corrigan's lodgings are over a vacant grocery store, and are reached by a stairway from the street.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the daughter, who sleeps in the front room with her mother, was awakened from a sound sleep by the movement of a hand under her pillow. On opening her eyes ahe descried the form of a man standing by her bedside. She screamed lustily, and attempted to spring out of bed, but the intruder caught her and silenced her by placing a revolver in close proximity to her face, at the same time warning her to be quiet. Her screams had awakened her brother James, who slept in an adjoining room, and when he had taken in the situation, he crept stealthily up behind the burglar, jumped upon his back, and threw him to the floor. A struggle ensued, in the midst of which the desperado's revolver went off, the ball skimming past young Corrigan's head and lodging in the ceiling above. He finally succeeded in getting possession of the "pop," and, as the burglar saw that he was liable to get the worst of it, he skipped out and disappeared in the darkness. As the Corrigan family recovered their breath and were congratulating themselves upon their narrow escape, they were startled to see the door open and the burglar appear, accompanied by three "pals," each carrying a revolver. The Corrigans thought discretion the better part of valor, and locked themselves in an inner room before the roffians had a chance to molest them. They held a parley in the outer room, and finally demanded the return of their comrade's revolver. This was refused, and they left the house shortly after. Officer Quirk, of the Deering Street Station, arrived at the house about a half-hour later, but no trace of the rou

James L. Saunders, Charles Thomas, and J. W. Walker, colored men who found employment as servants in Camp de Molai, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Ender, Long, and Costello. The two first mentioned were captured

and arrested upon a charge of stealing the money and other articles from the tent.

Albert Guoderson, 25 years of age, a clerk in a grocery at No. 128 West Indiana street, owned by one of his relatives, was yesterday arrested by Officer D. Crowley upon a warrant alleging rape. The complainant is a simple, innocent child of 14 years, the daughter of Mrs. M. Atkinson, of No. 153 North Peoria street. Mrs. Atkinson states that a day or two ago she sent her daughter to Gunderson's grocery, and that, as she remained away a long time, she started out to see what was keeping her. The grocery is just around the corner from where she lives, and as she turned the corner she saw the girl coming out of the grocery in a condition which indicated that something was wrong. The child's clothing was closely examined at once upon reaching home, and upon being narrowly questioned she related how Albert had taken her behind the cash desk, clear out of sight of those who might enter at the door, and there committed the outrage for which he was arrested. Mrs. Atkinson says she can bring medical testimony to prove the truth concerning the girl's condition. The Gundersons, on the other hand, stoutly maintain that no such assault was ever committed, and that it is all a blackmailing operation.

Charles Butler a driver of a Helstad street.

band, stoutly maintain that no such assault was ever committed, and that it is all a blackmailing operation.

Charles Butler, a driver of a Halsted street-car, was looked up at the West Madison Street Station last night for assaulting Henry Scott with a car-hook, and slightly injuring him about the face. One story of the affair is that Scott and two others boarded his car at Van Buren street, and that when the conductor came to collect their fares they claimed to have paid. He was quite sure they had not paid, and said so, whereupon one struck at him, and the others called foul names. Scott claims that the driver struck him because he bothered him while sitting on the front seat.

At 9:30 last evening as Detectives Shea and O'Brien were standing on the corner of Clark and Quincy streets a hack drove past, and when just opposit them a man opened the door of the carriage and got out. The driver noticed him, and began crying out. "Stop thief." The detectives after a short chase arrested the man and brought him to the Central Station. The hackman came to the station of his own free will, and there gave his name as Peter Conway, and showed badge 24. He thought by the action of the icilow who left the carriage, who was stupid with liquor. This man was a Knight Templar from Galena, Ill. In the thief's possession was found the Galena man's watch, with the ring broken off, and a gold chain, and upon the floor of the carriage was found a \$5 bill which had been overlooked. The thief refeaced to give his mame until the Templar gave his, and both were locked up in the Armory, one in a cell and the other in a witness room. Later in the effects of drugstag. Two bottles found upon the prisoner were found to contain a solution of sugar and morphine, and this undoubtedly was the drug nood. The Templar was identified as Sir Knight D. W. Corwith, and two companion Knights were detailed to watch over him at the Armory. Dra. Rauch and Hildebrandt, who were summoned to attend him, think he will recover. The prisoner still refused to

INVESTIGATION.

Special Dissates to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 19.—Steward McDill, of the Hospital, was recalled before the Investigating Committee to-day. His testimony shows that his books were kept in a reckless manner. Some of the items he was unable to explain at all. It is understood that Mr. Patton, the expert who was employed by the Investigating Committee to examine the books, will soon make a report to the Investigating Committee, which will show up the whole subject. Mr. McDill claims that his duties were so onerous he had no time to keep all fainor defails straight.

RAILROAD-BOND SWINDLE. RAILROAD-BOND SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The fact came out to-day that Elijah Alliger, the insurance broker who is under arrest for hypothecating stolen bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, has been generally regarded in the same line of business, and succeeded in effecting loans amounting to many thousands of dollars from the Third National Bank, giving as collateral bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, of Burlington, i.e., of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and other railroads. The police are as yet unable to find the man who furnished Alliger these securities, the registration of which had been clumsily obliterated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Sir Knight David Fir

Buying Up the Nihilities. Gen. Melikoff, the Czar's double, buying up the Nihilists. The Affine represents him as opening up near Nihilists of high rank who were of Fortress of St. Paul. Upon a strict that no soul among them cou was an exceptional case, or thad been dealt with in the far the larger number of per of the country in secrecy, as Roumelia, Servia, Greece, and while others were retained of opportunity for employment

The largest carriage repository in the world provided with freight and passenger clerators, with platform scales to justify weights, with every accessory of the business, filled to over-dowing with the largest and finest stock ever shown in the West, is a sight worth seeing, and can be seen only at Studebaker Bros., 151 and 153 Wabash avenue.

Tones: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$8 ast.

ing Mensman's Peptonized Be preparation of beef containing tious properties. It is not a m the extracts of beef, but conta

DEATHS. SQUAIR—Aug. 19, at the residence of D. G. Rush 519 West Adams-st., Lyle Rush, daughter of Fran and May Squair, aged 9 months. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day.

SEYMOUR—In this city on the evening of the lining, after a long and painful illness, in the 6th rear of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Maria Seymour, mother of Mr. David H. Baker, of Hyde Park, Mrs. I. P. Nadd Mrs. William C. Grant, and Miss Kittle A. letter long residents of Chicago.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-line Mr. W. C. Grant, No. 1810 Indiana-av., on Sanday seriat 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Kosehill Cemeters, Friends of the family invited without further notes.

TALMADGE-Aug. 18, Orrises Talmadge, aged 3

South Jefferson-st.

SCHARER—Ang. B, at the residence of his parent 738 Cottage Grove-av., Joseph Adam, belowed on a Adam and Mary Scharer, aged 16 years.
Funeral by carringes to Cuivary Cemetery Saturdar Aug. 21. Friends of the family are invited to attact 15° Kansas City and Battimore papers please copy KETER—Aug. 19. at 70 clock a.m., Margaret Berth Reter, only child of Louis Keter and Ellen Attin.
Funeral from residence, 42° Superior-st., at 10 clock Priday, Aug. 29, to Calvary Cemetery by carriage.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF French Garfield & Arthur clubs this events the Superior Court room. Let all the French-sp ing citizens unite for the success of the progre-tricepies of the Republican party. L. Miles THERE WILL, BE A MEETING OF THE RE
publicans of the Fifteenth Ward as Folia Hal
corner Larrabee-at, and North-av, this ere ing, fo
the purpose of organizing a Gardiel and Aribar Cuit

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MESTING IN LOWER
Farwell Hall will be led by the Koy. E. R. Davis.
A cordial welcome is given to all.



MADE FROM GR APE CREAN TABTAS.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the way.

No other preparation makes such flaft, fatr, he breads, or luxurious past ty. Can be eaten by dynamics without fear of the ille resulting from heavy in easilities without fear of the ille resulting from heavy in compose by the Government Chemist. Dr. Mott.

LOYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York. SELTZER APERIENT.

THREE REMEDIES IN ONE In all disorders—mild, acute or chronic— Keep up the strength and keep the bowels free Give a corrective, tarative, and tonic. In one pure medium that combines the three Skiltzek APPRIENT is that medium glorious; It tones, refreshes, regulates, sustains, And o'er diseases for thirty years victorious. The world's well-founded confidence retains.

AUCTION SALES. By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM. B. GOLSEN, Pres't. WM. A. BUTTERS, And J.

AUCTION SALE 20 PARLOR SETS, Chamber Sets, Lounges, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Office Desks, Book Cases, Billiard Table, Parlor Grand Pisno, &c., SATURDAY, AUG. 21, AT 9 O'CLOCK, & 4 TOOM, 105 Lake-5t. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auchon



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James James

cleared out and at sustained prices. The general market finished firm:

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QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1.430
Bs and unwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine fat well-formed steers, weighing 1.230 to 1.430 hs.
Good Beeves—Fine fat well-formed steers, weighing 1.230 to 1.430 hs.
Held to 1.30 hs.
Held to 1

# FINANCIAL DAY & FIELD,

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BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. gmon S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogs, Treasurer; D. L. Loucks, Secretary. office, No. 30 Drexet Building, New York. CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each, paniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Secre-tary, Priscipal offices, No. 115 throadway, New York. CREELAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek Coapty, Colorado.
Capital, 85,000,000; 200,000 Shares, 825 each.

B.C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary. TRON SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, near Leadville, Coforado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 550,000 Shares, \$21 each.

Geo. D. Boberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary,
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado. Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville. PTOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

Cpattal \$5,00,00.

A. Mol.cod. Pres. C. R. Early, Vice-Pres.

General Offices, 118 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. ORTIZ MINE GRANT CO.

mon acres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe, J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C Mines at Ten Mile, Sammit Co., Colorado. Capital, 110,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each.

Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary,
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

AN AMERICAN FOX-HUNT.

The Sport Reynard Furnished the Newport Fashionables - A Run of Forty-five Minutes and Eight Miles in Length.
Dispatch to New York Herald.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 .- The fox-hunters were specially favored this afternoon. The meeting was at a romantic spot,-the Town of Portsmouth, known as "The Glen," a favorit resort of pienic parties and others who appreciate the beauties of nature. The weather was charming, the wind wafting a cool breeze from the northwest; in fact, it was more like an afternoon in October than a meet from the city would have been enjoyed more than it was had it not been for the dust which at times almost obscured the equi-

James Osborn, Mr. Caivin Jackson, Mr. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. Charles Peters, Mrs. Lloyd T. Bryce, Mr. Frank O. Ware, Mr. Mryer, Mr. Benjamin Howland, Mr. N. K. Thorn, Jr. Mr. Aifred Jerome, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bassett, Miss Kate Heinochan, and Miss Alice Bedlow. Sir John Kaye joined the hunt a few fields after the start, he not being on the ground when the word was given. The throw-off was in a thicket east of the gien, and the hounds struck the scent without much trouble. They first ran south and then circled to the west, crossing the West Road near August Belmont's farm. As they came up the hill from the gien they presented a charming picture, the master being well to the front, while the rea-coats and the others were some distance in the rear. Soon they came to the high, ugly wall alongside the road, which was well filled with spectators. Over the lane and into the road among the carriages, the spectators, as might spectators. Over the lane and into the road among the carriages, the spectators, as might be supposed, enjoyed the exciting scene. The hunters had the smiles of the ladies and the more demonstrative approval of the males. After gailantly clearing the first wall they approached the opposit one, which stood on slevated ground, making the jump both difficult and dangerous. Mr. Griswold cleared the wall without a scratch; so did Mr. Zobrowsk, Mrs. Bassett, and several others. Mr. Oelichs did his level best to follow the leaders over this ugly obstruction, but after several ansuccessful attempts he was obliged to take the road and enter the field through an opening.

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S.

wer this ugly obstruction, but after several ansuccessful attempts he was obliged to take the road and enter the field through an opening.

The home run, which covered the principal distance, was due south, or in the direction of Newport. Several of the followers came to grief, and one of the whippers in received an ugly fall. Mr. Ware and Mr. Oelrichs were also dismounted, but the former was soon in the saddle again. The magnificent riding of Mrs. Bassett, an English lady who rides an imported thoroughbred horse, challenged the admiration of everybody. She kept well to the front, clearing every fence and wall in divance of many others. She never faltered, her gallant steed safely negotiating the most difficult obstacles.

The run for the last two miles was very exciting. The hounds ran in full cry, and gave the followers all the sport they wanted. The trall was along the shore near the railroad track, and the hill having been covered at a rapid pace the bright rays of the sun reflecting upon the hunting colors, the rockbound coast to the west, where the sun was slowly sinking to rest, the broad blue waters of the Naragansett, and the scene presented by the excited hunters afforded a feast indeed for the eyes, which was enjoyed by those who had the privilege of witnessing it. On they galoped to the death, where Reynard was randown as he was scaling a wall on the Chase farm. Had he succeeded in reaching the adoining field the run would have been materially winnowed out, as the wall was very high.

The struggle for second place, which insured a relic of poor Reynard as a trophy, proved new an interesting one. It lay between Messrs, Ware and Howland. The former, who resides on the island, reached the desired, spot about a length ahead of Mr. He struggle for second place, which insured a relic of poor Reynard as a trophy, proved new an interesting one. It lay between Messrs, Ware and Howland. The former, who resides on the island, reached the desired, spot about a length ahead of Mr. Howland, but the last-named man mough to satisfy the most daring riders. The pads were given to Mrs. Peters, a New York lady, who drove in her carriage on to the field where the dcath took place, and to Mr. Ware and Mr. Thorne. The others in at the death were Sir John Kayl, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Torrance, and Mr. Osborne.

The run losted about forty-five minutes

Good Wives in the Far Northwest.

Some farmers of Thurston County went east of the mountains last fall, leaving their wives to manage the farms. This spring these women put in the crop, attended to the stock, and may be seen driving their teams into town, marketing their products. One of the number is a roung wife, who can be seen "slashing" down brush on her farm, and has by her own hands. Heard some eight acres of land.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wall Street Stocks Dull, with a Strong Undertone.

Symptoms of Firmness in Foreign Exchange-Gold Imports.

Heavy Country Demand for Currency-Local Securities.

The Produce Markets Active and Stronger-Corn Again Higher-Wheat Firm.

Lard and Meats Excited-New Pork on the Rampage -Hogs Stronger.

#### FINANCIAL.

Stocks were steady and dull. Coal stocks advanced in consequence of the rise in the price of coal, but at the close sales to realize caused a partial decline. Transactions were very light, and the market was in an indecisive condition. Operators are afraid to deal, not knowing which way the market may turn. On one hand every one admits the unparalleled prosperity of the country; on the other, it is held that stocks have already been put too high, and that, on the principle that what has gone up must come down, the market must decline. Bears and bulls agree in believing that prices must ultimately to must higher.

go much higher. Lake Shore lost 1/4, to 1081/4; Northwestern, common %, to 100%; Lake Erie & Western %, to 32; Wabash %, to 40%; the preferred %, to 51%; Iron Mountain %, to 55%; Reading %, to 241/2; St. Joe %, to 36%; the preferred %, to 801/4; thern Pacific 14, to 30%; the preferred %, to 55; Kansas & Texas 1/4, to 371/4; Pacific Mail 1/4,

The gains were: Rock Island 14, to 1131; Burlington & Quincy ½, to 130; Manhattan 13, to 31½; New York Central ¾, to 433%; Erie ½, to 42; the preferred ¼, to 71½; Union Pacific ½, to 94½; Lackawanna ½, to 87½; Hudson 1½, to 84; Jersey Central 14, to 76%; and Morris & Essex 1%, to 109%. Erie second 6s opened at 90% and closed at the

same figure.
Railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday were fairly active, but irregular; the majority of the issues dealt in, however, showed an advance on the day's transactions; Eric consols, Kansas & Texas seconds, and the Denver & Rio Grande bonds were most prominent in the dealings; Chesapeake & Ohio, class B, rose from 67½ to 67%; do currency 6s from 38 to 38½; International & Great Northern focumes from 72 to 74; Iron Mountain firsts (Arkansas Branch) from 106 to 106½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes from 47 to 48; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 95½ to 96½; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern sinking funds from 109% to 110%; Lake Shore seconds, registered, from 117 to 118; Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 93 to 96; Oregon Railway & Navigation firsts from 99 to 99¼; Detroit, Monroe & Tolede firsts declined from 121¼ to cool breeze from the northwest; in fact, it was more like an afternoon in October than a day in the middle of August. The drive to the meet from the city would have been enjoyed to 82; Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced from 10i to 101%, and closed at 101%; do con-structions declined from 96 to 95%, and re-turned to 96; Kansas & Pacific seconds soid up from 67% to 68, receded to 67%, and recovered to 67%; Eric consolidated seconds fell off from 90%

more than it was had it not been for the dust which at times almost obscured the equipages and their occupants. The attractive scenery, however, was very enjoyable. The bluff, honest farmers and their relatives to the second and third generations were out in large numbers to see the coach and four, the many carriages of every description rolling past their roadside dwellings, and they were evidently highly delighted by the novel spectacle. It was to them a rich treat, and one they will never forget.

"The Glen," where the meet occurred, is mear the summer residence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. It is surrounded by trees whose leafy branches hid the sun from view and made all feel that a more charming spot could not have been selected.

The master and huntsman arrived at The Glen at 5 o'clock, and six minutes later the signal was given to start. The field was not as large as it was on Friday, but it was large enough to make the run more interesting than could possibly be with the number of followers who started at the meet a week ago to-day. Aside from the members-of the hunt, the field comprised the following: Mr. James Osborn, Mr. Calvin Jackson, Mr. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. Charles Peters, Mrs. Lloyd T. Bryce, Mr. Frank O. Ware, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Benjamin Howland, Mr. N. K. Thorn, delivery all sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, Mr. Benjamin Howland, Mr. N. K. Thorn, delivery all celivery on Havre and Marseilles, 530% as bit the month. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, but the second and their seconds fell to 5%, and returned to 8%; Kansas & Pacific seconds sold up from 67% to 68, receded to 674, and returned to 8%; kansas & Pacific seconds sold up from 67% to 68, receded to 674, and reconding to 67%; Erie consolidated seconds fell of \$700 colors. Government bonds were strong at 90%; do 5%.

Government bonds were strong and quiet. District of Columbia 3.65s, 98 bid and 109 asked; the 4½s, 107% bid and 1104 asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 1104 asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 1104 asked; the 6s, 102% bid and 104 asked; the month. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530% 530; this m onth 531% 6530. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt and this month, were 93% 9314. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39% for 60 days and 40 for demand; 60 days commercial were 39% @30%. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 271/2.

The local supply of foreign exchange bills

is very large. Exports from Chicago have de-creased very much. Comparatively little grain is going forward, and almost no meats. There are some signs of an increased demand, and, consequently, of a better supply of bills.

New York bankers estimate that not less than \$7,000,000 of gold from abroad are on the way to

their vhults. Exports of produce from New York last week were valued at \$9,369,772, br \$884,731 in excess of the week before, and \$2,389,922 in excess of the corresponding week last year. The exports from Jan. 1 to date are \$251,318,744, against \$197,785,418 for the same period in 1879, and \$209,933,426 in

Chicago bank clearings were \$8,200,000. "Currency shipments to the country were large, and New York exchange was sold at 80c@\$1.25 per \$1,000 discount, with the bulk of transactions at \$1. Loans were quiet at 5@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time.

Local sales of securities included \$40,000 Dis-trict of Columbia 3.65s at 98; \$25,000 St. Paul 78 at 112; \$3,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 9214; and West Town 5s at 104. The following quotations for local securities

	were made on the chicago board.	
	e Hid.	Asked.
	Chicago Water 78, 32	11814
	Chicago Water 7s, '95	122
	Chicago City 7s, 92	118
	Chicago City 78, 79	122
	Chicago City 4 28, 1900	104
Į	Cook County 78, 85	110
	Cook County 78, 32	118
	Cooks County as, 30	10036
1	Cook County 4528, 1900 10552	104
	West Chicago 5s, 19	104
	Lincoln Park 78, 35	110
	South Park 6s, '99	*****
1	West Pack 7s. 91	*****
ı	Town of Lake 78, '92	. 21225
1	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 7s, Dak. Ex110%	11116
1	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, 30 yrs	10032
١	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, South. Minn.100	11111
1	Chi. & Northwestern sinking funds, 68104	- 105
ı	Ciri., St. P., Minn. & Omalin 68	100
1	Jacksonville Southeastern R. R., 68	100
ı	West Division City R. R. 78	110
1	West Division City R. R. 8s105%	110
Į	North Chicago City R. R. Company 170	
1	West Division Railroad Company 234	285
1	Chicago City Ratirond Company265	210
١	Gaslight & Coke Company	127
1	Traders' Insurance Company	
	Inter-State Industrial Exposition 44	50

Receiver Gowen's rumored resignation is sake to be the reason for the advance in Reading Railroad earnings reported for the second week of August. Denyer & Rio Grande, \$95,447, against \$14,432 in 1879; San Francisco, \$59,800, against \$40,000 in 1879. Railroad earnings for the first week of August: Lake Erie & Western, \$30,434; increase, \$14,051; Chicago & Alton, increase, \$42,570; Flint & Père Marquette, \$25,-395; increase, \$6,178.

The approximate July earnings of the Union Pacific Railway Company were \$1,988,000, against \$1,431,000 earned by the Kansas and Union Pa-cific Companies last year, a gross increase of \$557,000. The Auditor calculates that the old \$340,000, or 31 per cent.

The New York Herald promulgates a point in its financial column that there is soon to be a move in C., C. & I. C., as the earnings of the road show a large increase over last year, and are enough, it is claimed, to pay interest on both is-sues of bonds. The Logansport Branch was re-cently leased to the Wabash Company, which is also using the Chicago Branch of the C. C. & I. C. Road to connect with that city. As the income bonds are now the second mortgage on the fond (the old seconds having been paid off), it is thought they ought to bring higher prices, without considering the fact that there is back interest amounting to 70 per cent, or \$700 on each bond, and which is convertible into preferred

The Wall street gossip of the World is in-formed by a Gould broker that if the combina-tion of Southwestern roads with the Wabash is carried out, it will be on a basis certainly not more favorable than Iron Mountain at 50, Kansaparilla, because a genuine Shaker medic, prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shak-Village, N. H.

which will pay a dividend of 3 per cent next January, but no more. The capitalization of \$30,000,000 for the Missouri Pacific and the five roads which the stockholders have almost unanimously voted to amalgamate will be distributed as follows: Missouri Pacific, \$13,000,000; St. Louis & Lexington, \$2,000,000; Kansas City & Eastern, \$1,500,000; Lexington & Southern, \$4,000,000; St. Louis, Kensas City & Arizona, \$4,500,000; Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison, \$5,900,000. Total, \$30,000,000. None of these ronds, except the Missouri Pacific, have ever earned more than the interest on the bonded debt. This is an increase of \$10,000,000, or 50 per cent in capital.

Mobile & Qhio is to have a railroad connection

with Decator, Ala. This branch will reach the Tombigbee River at Aberdeen or Columbus. Bears in New York are predicting a decrease in railroad earnings as soon as the returns of this year begin to come into comparison with those of the active movement of last full. Eric official earnings for the first week of August

only show an increase of \$16,000 over 1879, and the second week is not any larger. Denver & Rio Grande receded simply because the business did not keep up to its old standard. Western Union has been weak and neglected because the first week in August shows a decrease of \$5,000, while the American Union continues to gain.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune. New York, Aug. 19.—The market opened strong, the feature being the coal stocks, which advanced on reports of greatly improved business and large purchases by Russell Sage. Chat-tanooga's advance of yesterday was continued, and, as there was a further buying of Manhat-

tanooga's advance of yesterday was continued, and, as there was a further buying of Manhattan, the whole market was kept strong. In these specialties the speculation of the day has been running, and the balance of the list was neglected. An undertone of great strength has characterized the entire market throughout. The list closed at a trifling reaction.

The Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 19.—Governments quiet and generally steady.

Railroad bonds fairly active, and in the main strong and higher.

State securities dull and nominally unchanged. The stock market opetued strong, and in some cases a fraction higher, but subsequently reacted ½ to 1½ per cent, the latter Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. The depression proved to be but of brief duration, and speculation again became strong, and prices advanced ½@1½ per cent, coal shares, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Granger stocks leading the improvement. During the afternoon the market was duil, and in the late dealings there was a reaction of ½@½ per cent. The "greatest activity was in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, New Jersey Central, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Delaware & Hudson.

Transactions, 177,000	
Lackawanna. 25,04 Delaware & Hudson 8,86 Denver & Rio Grande 3,88 Erie	Nashville & Chatta 13,000 New Jersey Central. 12,000 New Jersey Central. 12,000 New York Central. 12,000 Northern Pactile 1,000 O. & M. S.

GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
U. S. 1981s	New 4s
	BONDS.
Louisiana 45)6 Missouti 68 100/2 St. Joseph 105/2 Tennessee 68, old. 38 Tennessee 68, new 36	Virginia 6s, old
BTOO	CKS.
C. P. bonds	B. C. R. & N. 68 Alton & T. H. 23 Do preferred . 75 W. St. L. & P. 404

0	Tennessee 6s, new 36	· ingittini us, deleriedio
0	BTO	
17	C. P. bonds	Ontario & Western 25 B., C. R. & N 68
d	U. P. sinking fundlise	Do preferred 75
1-	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre.120 -	Do professed
-	Rock Island 11359	H. & St. Joe 30
p	Panama	Do preferred 75
0	Clev. & Pittsburg125	Iron Mountain
6	Illinois CentralIlols	
0	C., B. & Q 150	Do firsts, preferred 74
U	C. & Altonlis	O., St. L. & N. O 34
	Do preferred125	Kansas & Texas 37 U. P. stocks 94
t.	N. Y. Central	Central Pacific 75
1;	Lake Shore10814	Northern Pacific 30
d	Canada Southern: 62	Do preferred 54
1;	Michigan Central 9116	Louisville & N 120
,	Do preferred	La N. A. & C
	Northwestern 19054	Houston & Texus 62
ıt	Do preferred	11. & H. G 68
	St. Paul 8894	Western Union106
d	St. Paul & Omaha 44	Poeirle Mail
e ·	Do preferred 8il4	Adams Express114
-	Del., E. & Western, 87 a Morris & Essex	Fargo106
4	Morris & Essex	American 5
-	N. J. Central	Dailed States 47
y	Beading 246	Do preferred h
r	Ohio & Mississippi 84% Do preferred 76	Caribou 1
d	Do preferred 76	Leadville 1
,	Mobile & Ohio 2154	Central Arizona
2	Clavel'd & Commons 71	Standard 28
ot	C. C. & T. C 1734	Exceisior 15
44.	Ohio Cantral 99	Kartle Pitterburge

BOSTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The stock market is quiet, but steady.

In land stocks Water Power declined II-16; Boylston W., I-16; Boylston Land, advanced ¼. This comprises all the sales to-day.

In land stocks Water Power declined II-16; Boylston W., I-16; Boylston Land, advanced ¼. This comprises all the sales to-day.

In railroad bonds Burlington & Missouri exempt 6s advanced ¼, to 110; do 4s soldat 87; Sandusky 7s advanced 1, to 97; Wisconsin Valley 5s 1½, to 10; New Mexico 7s were steady at 111½, and Republican Valley 7s W. D., at 102; Little Rock 7s declined ¼, to 101¼; Hartford & Erie 7s ¼, to 42½; Kansas City & Lawrence 4s declined ½, to 91½; Eastern 4; s ¾, to 91½.

In railroad shares, Union Pacific advanced ¼, 10 91½; Eastern 4; s ¾, to 91½; Boston & Maine at 142; Philadelphia & Wilmington, & Wilmington, at 69½; Eastern, 35; Wisconsin Central, 7; Kansas City & Lawrence, 90; Atchison, at 118, closing at 117½/6117½; Sandusky, declined ½; New York & Now England, ½; Michigan Central, 2; Ogdensburg, ¾; Boston & Albany, ½; Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota, ½; Little Rock, ½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas sold at 37½.

American Bell Telephone sold down to 78½ 677.

To the Western Associated Press, Boston, Aug. 19.—Stocks closed: Special Dispatch to The

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Stocks closed:
Atchison & T. Ist 7s., 119. Chi., Bur. & Quiney... I
Do land grant 7s. ... 1164 Eastern Raifrond.
Do land grant 8s. ... 1164 Eastern Raifrond.
Boston, it. & Erie 7s. ... 124 Extern Raifrond.
Boston, it. & Erie 7s. ... 124 Extern Raifrond.
Boston, it. & Erie 7s. ... 124 Extern Raifrond.
Boston, it. & Erie 7s. ... 124 Extern Raifrond.
Eastern B. B. 49s. ... 125 Extern Raifrond.
Eastern B. B. 49s. ... 124 Extern Raifrond.
Eastern B. B. 49s. ... 125 Extern Raifrond.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Consols, 97 15-16. American securities—New 5s, 1054; 444s, 1134; s, 1134; Illinois Central, 1134; Pennsylvania central, 604; Erie, 43%; seconds, 94; Reading, The bullion in the Bank of England increased £4,300 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability is

11% per cent.
PAGIS, Aug. 19.—Rentes, 85f 52½c.
Specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,871,000f the past week.

# MINING NEWS.

	THE TAXABLE OF THE PARTY OF
	NEW YORK.
6	By the Mining Associated Press.
	NEW YORK, Aug. 19 The mining stock mar-
	ket was strong to-day with an upward tendency
	in prices. The closing official quotations were:
	Amte 85   Father De Smet 854
6	Auburn 130 Cophic 864
3	Borbo 5% Mayflower 55
	Byesbl
	Boston 80 Great Eastern 50
	Battle Creek
	Bald Mount of   Chave as of
	California
	Consol'd Virginia 330   Consol'd Pacific 15
	Chrysolite 236 Moose 79
	Chrysolite.   734 Moose.   72   Columbia   958 Sulver   72   Copper Knob.   88   Durango   88
	Copper Knob 28 Durango 38
	- Eureka 1% Buckeye 32
	Hukill
	Climax
1	Mexican
	Builion receipts from the mines to-day, \$10,-
	parities and and any and and the

The ore in the various drifts of the Bodie averages up into the hundreds. The Inez Company, owning property in Eldora County, California, have a well-defined ledge, and propose creeting a mill at once.

A Tucson special says the main working shaft of the Empire mine is down 3.9 feet. The extent of the ore body is not yet known. The faces of the cross-cuts and drifts and the bottom of the shaft are in ore. And a San Francisco special says: The excitement in the mining market is at a higher pitch than at any time since the beginning of the movement, two weeks ago. Traders are amazed at the advance of prices and correspondingly disgusted at being unable to call the turn for profit. Between the morning Boards Union fouched \$25; other north-enders in proportion. At 11 o'clock prices ruled lower. Over 70,000 shares of the different stocks were soid during the forenoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 19.—In the mining market dealings to-day were on a large scale, and transactions were well distributed. Hukili makes a further rise to 210 and Bull Boningo advances to \$8.00. Chrysolite and Little Chief are both stronger. Standard of Bodie is in better demand at \$28.00. The monthly dividend is soon to be increased to \$1.00 on the large-increased output of the property. Altogether the mining interest is looking up in this market.

BOSTON.

Poerroy, Aug. 19.—Mining stocks closed: The Inez Company, owning property in El

j	BOSTON.
	Boston, Aug. 19Mining stocks closed:
	Allouez. new   4   Madison Copper   3   Calumet & Hecia   11:16   Pewahe, new   23   Catalpa   15   Copper Fails   15   Big   Sidec   5   Franklin   15   Sidec   3   Sidec
4	SAN PRANCISCO.
	SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
-	Alpha 756 Mammeth 18 Alisa 52 Martin White 18-b Beehnel 54 Mexican 155 Bolyider 54 Mone 59 Noonday 5

Best & Beicher Bodie	on Marian S	Northern Beile. Ophir Oro Overman Fotosi. Savage Sierra Nevada Tip Top Union Consolidated	12 164 164 17 7
Gould & Curry Grand Prize Hale & Norcross	939	Wales Yellow Jacket	35

# REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 49:
CITY PROPERTY.
West Twenty-first st. 25 ft e of Wood, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 7, 1859 (Michael Myers to H. Wellmann).
The undivided 46 of the premises No. 26 Doug-H. Wellmann).

'he undivided % of the premises No. 36 Douglas av, dated July 12 (H. W. Colver to N. Col-

Rebecca st. e of Centre av. a f, 21x129 ft, dated March 15 (William E. Thomas to Daniel O'Brien O'Brien.

West Eighteenth place, Ill ft w of Flat st, n f, 25%28 ft, improved, dated Aug. B John Dussek to Mary Kriba.

Sinte at, northwest cor of Thirty-third, e f, 3x 120 ft, improved, dated Aug. 19 (M. and D. Phillips to Sarah E. Bevan).

West Division st, 72 ft w of Cleaver, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. Is (Estate of Frank A. Klar to Johanna Feters). Johanna Peters) North Wood at, 4: ft's of Julian, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 19 (James Kilroy to Fred W. Hat-terman) terman)

Respond to the state of thirty-seventh st. wf. 28x123 ft. dated Aug. 15 (Patrick McCarthy to Patrick Conion).

Emeraid av. 94 ft. s of Thirty-seventh st. wf. 29x123 ft. dated. July 81 (Patrick Hurley to Kate Foler).

The premises No. 84 Douglas av. dated. Aug. 19 (Levi D. Boone, trustee, 10 William T. Hollister).

Western av, s of and near Edbrook place, e f, 40x20 ft, dated Aug. 19 (John Johnston, Jr., to

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	19 15,900	5,430	7,361	4,201
Waest, bu	125,849	74,847	62,003	813,916
Corn, bu	70%, 4165	237,983	530,822	255,231
Oats, bu		74.085	145,206	46,385
Rye, bu	16,170	25,903	2,555	2,638
Barley, bu	17,440	4.760	1,050	2,478
Grass seed, hs	408,570	173,030	289,439	341,768
Flaxseed, Bs	2,974,680	-89U,240	670,000	840,025
Broom-corn, Ms	49,000		55,592	14,210
Cured meats, Bs	535,640	838,650	3,200,000	2,713,313
Beef, tes			14	
Beef, bris			202	413
Pork, bris	225	75	2,335	452
Lard, 38	51,940	101,000	458,200	331,665
Tallow, Bs	56,945	16,950	142, 220	97,490
Butter, 18	200,005	218,439	191,120	133,810
Live hogs, No	16.176	17,567	5,640	6,096
Cattle, No	5,708	3,935	1.73	2,634
Sheep, No	1.74	618		180
Hides, 38	311,507	65,328	375,570	240,640
Highwines, bris	. 50	80	100	50
Wool, 38	627,453	68,130	412,580	141,244
Potatoes, bu	1.254	150	*******	
Cont, tons	14,970	3,790	3,22	1.167
Hay, tons	19	52	2	
Lumber, m	1,228	6,282	5,255	3.235
Shingles, m	64	230	1.010	2.5
Salt, bris	1,54	160	3,810	8,953
Poultry, bs		7501	200	and constru
Eggs, pkgs	435	481		17
Cheese, boxes	5,180	1.619	1,897	1,957
Green apples, bris.	471	642	15	17
Beans, bu			394	56
Arcano, outre			(00.4)	90

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,169 bu oats. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 65 cars No. 2 red, 1 car No. 2 winter, 39 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (121 winter); 1 car mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 79 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (221 all kinds wheat); 544 cars and 3,809 bu No. 2 corn, 211 cars and 13,000 bu high-mixed, 38 cars rejected (793 corn); 62 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (106 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (20 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars No. 4 do. Total (1,177 cars), 586,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,434 bu wheat, 518,718 bu corn.

6,536 bu oats, 1,310 bu rye.

The boys on 'Change say there is only one prince of the royal secret in Chicago,—that is the man who controls the pork deal.

A lot of 50,000 bu wheat was delivered last

Wednesday on a seller the year contract.

A private cable (to William Young & Co.) resterday contained the information that Austria The leading produce markets were unusually animated yesterday, and got out of the rut in which some of theem had been so long. There is decidedly more interest all round. Corn took the lead again, as it had done the previous day. The reports of injury by firing were numerous enough to call out more buyers, though some telegrams stated that no damage had been sustained where dated, and it was reported that Kansas alone has 500,000 acres more in corn this year than last. The market turned 40c, for the first time this year. Wheat was rather weak in the early part of the session, in sympathy with the tone of British advices. A good deal of long wheat was sold early, but the sellers wanted it back again when they found out how it was with corn, and the better demand stiffened prices. In oats there was a steady feeling till near the close, when the market stiffened in sympathy with corn. In rye and barley there was little change, except that sellers were few in number. The excitement in corn was either the cause of, or an apology for, a sharp advance in provisions. The nearer futures in pork showed little change, but those involving the delivery of new pork advanced more than a dollar per bri, while lard went up about 40c per 100 ms, and meats were higher, but not so strong as lard. Mess pork closed irregularly higher, at \$17.00 for September, \$16.90@16.22% for October, and \$13.67%@13.79 for November. Lard closed 35c higher, at \$8.25@3.27% seller September and \$8.32%@8.35 for October. Short ribs closed higher, at \$8,45@8.47% for October. Spring wheat closed firmer, at 88%c for August and 88%@88%c for September. Red winter closed nominally at 92c for seller August. Corn closed 14c higher, at about 394c for spot and September. Oats closed firmer, at 24%@25c for August or September, and at 25%c for October. Rye was higher, closing at about 70c for August and at 70½ c for September. Barley was firm at 75½ c for next month. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, at \$4.75@5.20 for light, and at \$4.79@5.35 for

heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales at \$2.00 A fair movement in staple and seasonable goods was noted, and the market ruled fairly steady. Boots and shoes were in light request only. Hats, caps, millinery, and straw goods also were reported dull. The grocery trade was active, with coffees, sugars, sirups, teas, and most other lines firmly held. No changes were noted in the fish market. Dried fruits remained dull and unsettled. Butter was firm under light supplies and a good demand. The cheese market was strong; the available supply is compara-tively small, and holders entertain very firm views. No changes were noted in the bagging, coal, pig-iron, and leather markets. Oils ruled

firm under an active demand. Lumber was active at the yards and firm. Common grades are likely to be advanced the last of the week. The dock offerings were light. Wool was steady and quiet. Timothy seed was excited and higher, the shorts being anxious to cover, as the receipts are not up to their expectations. Broom-corn was quiet. The sales of hay were fair at reduced prices, the increased offerings of new causing the decline. Poultry was dull and heavy. The offerings of native green fruits were large, and almost any reasonable bid was accepted, the sellers being in a hurry to sell, as the fruit was fast perishing on

Lake freights were steady at 5% o for wheat and 4% c for corn vessels to Buffalo. Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55% per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58% for do to Glasgow, 68% for lard and meats to Liverpool, 55 for do to Autwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwankee, St. Louis, and

dom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the Greas. Great. 

6.072 cases canned meats, 4,525 pkgs lard, 2,883 pkgs butter, 8,617 pkgs cheese, 520 bris tailow, 5,602 bris oat-meal, 1,625 bris corn-meal, 212 bris lard oil, 308,680 lbs oil cake, 1,540 lbs leather. The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 1,526,432 bris flour, 10,164,095 bu wheat, 57,153,253 bu corn, 10,415,209 bu oats, 775,659 bu rye, 1,220,360 bu barley, 24,815,188 lbs flax seed, 109,215,635 lbs hog ments 47,684,667 by lord 40, 109,215,635 lbs hog ments, 47,634,607 lbs lard, 40,-738,128 lbs butter, 3,789,513 hogs, 831,511 cattle. 218,489 sheep, 42,061,732 lbs hides, 22,193,109 lbs wool, 1,569,244 tons coal, 808,052,300 feet lumber, 643.652 bris sait.

WOOL 1,559,244 tons coal, 806,052,300 feet lumber, 643,652 bris sait.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and excitedly higher, in sympathy with a Liverpool advance of 6d on lard, and 3ddis in pork, while the local bog market was higher. The advance in lard and meats was, however, out of all proportion to the movement in quotations elsewhere, and was mostly local strength due to the progress of the pork ceal. The pork market for old was as nearly in statu quo as feverishness would permit, but contracts which can be filled by the delivery of new pork bounded up more than \$1.00 per bri on the whole day's trade. This bringing up of new pork naturally dashed the hopes of those who had expected a decline in lard and meats, and the natural tendency to fill was sparred by a vizorous call for margins from the sharp advance in pock to be delivered after Octobe sharp advance in pock to be delivered after Octobe sharp advance in pock to be delivered after Octobe, and the sharp advance in pock to be delivered after October and one sharp advance in pock to be delivered after October, and the sample of the popperty. It was alleged, however, that the party would be all right to-day, and those most interested seemed to be the least concerned, which fact left the enigns unsolved.

Mess Fouts—Closed \$1.00 higher for November and 90c higher on January, with fittle change in the nearer futures. The closing prices were \$455-\$61.00 seller August. or seller September; \$16.55-\$15.00 bris seller October; \$15.50 bris \$61.00 bris seller October at \$15.00 bris seller Or October at \$15.00 bris seller October at \$15.00 bris s

 
 Loose
 48,45
 \$5.50
 \$8.40
 \$8.60

 Spot, boxed
 8,65
 5.70
 8.60
 8.30

 August, hoxed
 8,65
 5.70
 8.60
 8.30

 September, boxed
 8,65
 5.70
 8.60
 8.30
 Short ribs, seller september, closed at 8.40 k.07 k.00 close clears quoted at 8.50 loose and 8.50 boxed; Long clears quoted at 8.50 loose and 8.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 858556 boxed; long cut hans, 8.6556 close consect-pickled hams quoted at 95 close for foreign are rease; green hams, same average, 88556.

Bacon quote at 645656 for shoulders, 85656 for short ribs, 86556 for short clears, 11811156 for hams, all canvased and packed.

GIERASE - Quiet. We quote white at 946556 and yellow at 45 close. We quote white at 946556 and yellow at 45 close consecutive for shoulders, 837520.00 for extra mess, and \$19.00521.00 for hams.

TALLOW-Quiet and steady at \$156656 for clay and \$156656 for country.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet; except the taking of one lot of 600 bags for export little was done. There was no material change in prices. The offerings of spot flour are still light, but there is more on sale to arrive than heretofore, chiefly winters. Sales were reported of 230 bris winters, partly at \$5.26, 230 bris double extras, partly at \$5.50, 230, the outside for patents; 170 bris old rye flour, at \$4.40, 445. Total, 1,330 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.00, 4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Were in good demand and

steady. Sales were 22 cars bran, at \$4,002-25: 4 cars middlings, at \$10.008-17.00: 2 cars shorts, at \$10.50; 600 bags corn-meal, at \$1.57%. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and averaged stronger, though weak early. The market for next month declined \$6.96, advanced \$6, and closed \$6 above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were all reported easier, and \$0 per cent of our receipts for the day inspected as No. 2, which was supposed to speak well for the quality of the crop; while the report of the previous day, that \$6.80 in the minist yield is more than double that of \$5.00 in the British yield is more than double that of \$5.00 in \$6.00 in \$6.00 in \$6.00 in the minist of \$6.00 in \$6.00 in \$6.00 in the minist were than \$6.00 in the minist well at \$6.00 in the fact that rather extensive deliveries were made the previous day, on August contracts, and the parties receiving it did not seem to have of this wheat induced more free scilling further about \$6.00 in the minimum prices was probably prevented by the advance in corn. Selfer \$5.00 in The continuance of the minimum prices was probably prevented by the advance in corn. Selfer \$5.00 in The continuance of the minimum prices was probably prevented by the advance in corn. Selfer \$5.00 in the outside. Selfer November ranced at \$6.00 in No. 2 at \$5.00 in 10.00 in 1

Two O'CLOOK CALL.

Two O'CLOOK CALL.

Wheat was very active, chiefly for October, which closed \$60 higher, at \$35,600 \$40. See \$1,120,00 \$bu at \$75,600 \$70 for August, \$36,000 \$10. See \$1,120,00 \$bu at \$75,600 \$70 for August, \$36,000 \$10. See \$1,120,00 \$bu at \$75,600 \$10. See \$1,120,00 \$bu at \$75,600 \$10. See \$1,120,00 \$bu at \$35,600 \$10. See \$1,120,00 \$10. See TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and nominal. The crop reports appear to be less favorable. Rain is much needed. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion in regard to the size of the stock of broomcorn held here. The last estimate is 1,80062,000 tons, which is considerably below the figures of some people:

Detroit were 279,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 140,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 17,625 bris; wheat, 23,800 bu; corn, 346,200 bu; cotas, 28,900 bu; corn, 346,200 bu; oats, 28,900 bu; corn-meal, 915 pkgs; rye, 9,356 bu; mait, 20,014 bu; pork, 160 bris; beef. 216 bris; cut meats, 3,069, pkgs; lard, 1,569 tos; whisky, 322 bris.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Wheat, 173,000 bu; corn, 191,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United King—

Which is considerably below the figures of some people:

Choice hurl and carpet.

6 Choice hurl and

Contract of the last	BAGGING-Prices remain about as before. The demand is reported fairly active at the following
	Stark
	CHEESE-There was a considerable difference between the views of buyers and sellers, which resulted in a somewhat restricted volume of business. The firmer tone of the New York and Liverpool
	American. 31/4  CHEESE—There was a considerable difference between the views of buyers and sellers, which resulted in a somewhat restricted volume of the sellers. The first of the first o
	Full skim. 8 6 9 Low grades. 6 6 7 COAL—Wax quiet and steady at the late advance:
	Range and nut.
\$128.72 Section	Indians block.  5.00  EGGS-Fresh were quoted at 12 per dozen in cases, and other stock was overed at 16 thec. The supply was rather large, and the hot spell made holders anxious to dispose of stock.  FISH-Remain as last quoted. The market was steady at the following figures:
100 May 100 Ma	Bixious to dispose of stock.  Fish—Remain as last quoted. The market was steady at the following figures:  Whitesish, No. 1, \$ 16-brl. \$ 4.50 @ 4.50  Whitesish, family, \$ 26-brl. \$ 3.5 @ 3.50
	Fish-Hemin   as   last quoted. The market was steady at the following figures:   \$4.50 \ \omega 4.70 \ \text{Wittertsh}, No. 1, \( \psi \)   \$5-br.   \$5.5 \ \omega 4.50 \ \text{Wittertsh}, No. 1, \( \psi \)   \$5-br.   \$5.5 \ \omega 4.50 \ \text{Wittertsh}, No. 1 \)   \$5 \omega 5-br.   \$5.5 \ \omega 4.50 \ \text{Wittertsh}, No. 1 \)   \$5 \omega 5-br.   \$5.5 \ \omega 6.50 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 1 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \ \omega 5.25 \ \text{Mackere} - No. 2 \)   \$1 \omega 5-br.   \$5.00 \\omega 5-br.
	Mackerei   Fat family & br    4.00 & 4.75   Mackerei   No. 1 bay, kits.   1.00 & 1.15   Mackerei   No. 1 bay, kits.   1.00 & 1.15   Mackerei   Family kits.   1.00 & 1.15   Mackerei   Family kits.   1.00 & 1.00   Mackerei   Macker
	Maskerel-Family kits. 15 6 1.09 Codish-Georges, & 100 ms. 5.00 Codish-Suzuper cured. 5.25 Codish-Dreised. 8 Herring-Holland, & keg. 5.6 1.00 Herring-Scaled, & box 3.6 35 California salmon. 4-orls. 3.0 4.35 California salmon. 4-orls. 5.00 FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was unimproved orders, as heretofore, being restricted to such amounts as are needed for the pursuance of current trade. The quotations of raisins were revised as follows:
	amounts as are needed for the pursuance of current rade. The quotations of raisins were revised as follows:  POREIGN.  5 6 6 64
-	Dates
-	Apples, evaporated. 12 @ 13 Apples, Eastern. 554@ 554 Peaches, unpaired, halves 554@ 7 Raspheries 22 6 29 Blackberries, new 734@ 734 Pitted cherries. 16 9 17  Filherts NUTS. 16 0 11
	Filberts
-	Slow. Lemons were in good demand.
-	Apples per br.   1.50e 2.00
	Bananas, per bunch 2.006 3.00 California pears, per box 5.006 3.40 California blums, per box 2.25 GROCERIES—There is continued activity in the grocery trade, and prices remain firm throughout the
-	Peaches, per box or basket. \$ 556. 75 Piums, per basket. 506. 75 Pears, per basket. 506. 75 Pears, per box 56. 75 Pears, per box 56. 75 Pears, per box 56. 75 Pountoes, per box 56. 75 Tountoes, per box 56. 75 Tountoes, per box 56. 75 Blackberries, per case of 10 boxes 75. 75 Blackberries, per case of 10 boxes 75. 75 Blackberries, per case of 10 boxes 75. 75 Blackberries, per case of 10 boxes 75 Blackberries, per box 75 Blackberries, per case of 10 boxes 75 Blackberries, per box 75 Blackberries, per box 75 Blackberries, per case 75 Blackberries, per box 75 B
	the unrich.  "The market for West India grades has been very well supported. There is not much stock to carry, especially of fine quality, and may be the carry, the control of the quality, and may be wanted at the carry of the
1	
-	TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY
1	Carolina
-	Java.   24   623   Mocha   25   657   Mocha   26   657   Mocha   26   657   Maracabo   18   620   Rio, fancy   13   649   Rio, prime to choice   163(6617)   Rio, good   159(616   Rio, fair   144   66154   Rio, common   139(6414   139(6414

Patent cut-loaf .... Pair to good corn of Blackstrap. Choice New Orleans molasses SPICES Nutners

HAY—Was in only fair local request, and lower.
The offerings are mostly new hay, which is not wanted for shipment. Old is worth about \$1.00 per ton more than new:

No. 1 timethy, # ton.

12.00e12.30
No. 2 timethy, # ton.

12.00e12.30

Scotch Soitness. 28.09
Scotch Soitness. 28.00
Scotch Edington. 27.00
Scotch Edington. 27.00
Coke foundry No. 1. 27.00
Coke foundry No. 1. 27.00
Coke foundry No. 1. 28.5
FOTATOES—Were steady, with light sales to the city at \$1.256,169 per brl. Sweet potatoes were in good request at \$8.566,409 per brl.
FOULTRY—Was slow and easy. The orderings were heavy, and the hot weather made it hard to carry the birds over in coops, hence prices favored buyers. Old chickens were 7685 per b and springs \$1.556,500 per doz.
SEEDS—Thimothy was excited and advanced log-life per bu. The demand was chiefly from shorts who are siarmed at the continued moderate receipts, and begin to think the crop is after a light one. The Susiness was large at \$1.568,2.0. the large being at \$1.062,0.5
September 1.00 per document of the country from the country from the country frade:

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO.
Clattle.
Cartle.
Car LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. Sheep. 29,500 2,081 19,446 1,185 16,176 1,749 17,000 800 Total. 19,002 82,123
Same time last week. 15,835 53,348
Shipmants— Monday 2,117 6,247
Tuesday 1,08 3,152
Wednesday 1,736 5,640 

CATTLE SALES.

Price, No.
\$5.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$4.00 \$17.00 \$6. CATTLE SALES NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 12.—BEEVES—No fresh offerings; no dull for cattle hald over from yesterday; nothing doing in cattle-yards; dressed beef had sinw sale as \$2500,000 per lb for native eldes and \$4500 for Texas. Shipments, 374 live cattle, 305 quarters beef, and 105.

0; stock bulls, \$2.0062.15.

\*\*MEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,000; conmed through, 9 cars. Market steady and unanged; offerings light of sheep. Sales fair to good setern sheep, \$4.006.25/g; Canada lambs, \$5.006.75; st grades disposed of. 1008—Receipts to-day, 2,000; consigned through, 75 rs. Market firmer; offerings mainly of fair to she to selected Michigans and 1008, \$5.0065.25; heavy and medium, \$5.006.52; heavy and middle of the fir grassers and mixed lots, \$4.5064.97; st grades disposed of. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. Mo., Aug. 19.—CATTLE—Demand active for all good grades of natives; export steers would bring \$1.764.55; fair to prime shipmain \$4.2564.65; good batchers' steers and choice heliers, \$2.3563.75; mired butchers' stuff, \$2.2563.00; good to choice grass Texans, \$2.5663.10. Top grades of all clauses firm, and find ready sale; but common and interior stock is dull, and weak, and low priced. Receipts, 1.800; shipments, 1.100.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged at 3646, the outside

Jul.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged at 324c, the outside or extra choice. Receipts, 701; shipments, 30.

Hous—Active; Yorkers and Baitimores, \$4,2026.05; nitsed packing, \$4,3006.15; butchers' to fancy, \$6,150.30. Receipts, \$4,00; shipments, 400.

XANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—The Price Current reports: porta:
CATTLE—Receipts the past week, 5,735 head; shipments, \$4,555 head; market steady; native shippers, 53,704.29; native stockers and feeders, \$2,3563.29; native cows, \$1,5562.59; nastive cows, \$1,5562.50; head; shipments, 3,05 head; market free; choice, \$4,5564.52; mixed packing and light shipping, \$4,5564.53.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,649 head; closed slow about yesterday's prices. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; Philadelphias, 85.203 5.50; Yorkers, 85.0006,15. SMEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; nothing doing; closed slow at \$5.0004.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Aug. 12.—Hods—Easter; common.
\$4.1064.70; light, \$4.7565.00; packing, \$4.9065.30; butchers, \$6.3065.50; receipts, 1,800; shipments, \$63.

The cargo market was quoted firm at \$2.00, and some are asking \$9.25. Inch was quoted strong, with rumors of a slight advance in some grades. Shingles and lath were unchanged. Following is the list of cargo motations.

C stock beards, first quality.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards.
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 ft...
Dimension stuff.

FOREIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna Special Diputes to the Catego Tribina.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s-6d; No. 2, 9s-6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s-3d; No. 2, 8s-dg.

spring, No. 1, 9s-3d; No. 2, 7s-10d; white, No. 1, 9s-3d; No. 2, 8s-10; club, No. 1, 10s-1d; No. 2, 9s-6d. Corn—New

2.8s 10: club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. Lard, 42s.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—Cotton—Steady at 6 15-159
71-16d; sales 19,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess beef, 59s. American lard, 42s. Eacon—Short clear, 44s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 60s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 60s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 60s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 60s.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—LINSEED OIL—25s 10d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—PETROLEUM—25f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trades.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 9s 1d; No. 5 do., 8s 5d; California declined 1d. Corn firm at 5s 4sd. Carsoes of coast—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring declined 3d, and red winter 6d. Corn in moderate demand. Arrived—Wheat dull and easier. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat dull; scaccely business enough to make a market. Corn firm. Pork, 68s. Lord 6d higher at 48s. Bacco—L. C. 2d higher at 48s. 9d; S. C. is higher at 59s. Beef is higher at 59s. Boef in higher at 59s. Beef is higher at 59s. Boef in higher at 69s. Boef in higher at 69s. Boef in higher at 69s. Beef in higher at 69s. Boef in higher at 68s. Boef on the second coast—Wheat rather developes of coast—W

on passage—Wheat very inactive. Corn firm, on passage—Wheat very inactive. Corn firm, NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Ang. 19.—GRAIN—Winter wheat quite active, chiefly in the speculative line, and, though opening somewhat firmer, speedily depressed about which is the properties of the p

ber. \$8.3736@8.40; October, \$8.4236

steamers, and as low as 5-3263-16d; 1,300 bris flour at bi-16d28-dd.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Youk, Aug. 18.—COTTON-Steady at II II-18211

B-Re; Jutures easy; August, 11.70c; September, 11.19c; October, 16.73c; November, 10.15c; January, 10.73c; Tebruary, 10.85c; March, 11.00c.

January, 10.73c; Tebruary, 10.85c; March, 11.00c.

FROUTH-Dull; receipts, 18,000 bris; shipments, 3,000

bris; super State and Western, 81.304.00; common to good extra, 50.304.30; good to thole, 84.89c; 52; white wheat extra, 51.25c; 40; extra Ohio, 51.20c; 50; white wheat extra, 51.25c; 40; extra Ohio, 51.20c; 50; white wheat extra, 51.25c; 40; extra Ohio, 51.20c; 50; white wheat extra, 51.25c; 40; extra Ohio, 51.20c; 50; white wheat extra, 51.25c; 50; settlements, 51.00c; 60; and 51.00c; 60; and 51.00c; 60; and 61.00c; 6

inments none:
estern, 26455;c.
HAY-Active and firm.
HOPs—Quiet and heary.
GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand and market
frm. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining,
frm. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining,
free fic. Noissees—Demand fair and market firm.
Rice in good demand and firm.
Rice in good demand and firm.
PETHOLEUN—Quiet: United, 856c; crude, 54674c;
PETHOLEUN—Quiet: United, 856c; crude, 54674c;

mprating—Quiet, but steady at 30%348. 68.—Firm at hisilic. ovisions—Pork strong and higher; new mess, bolis 23. Beer quiet and unchanged. Cut meats seer and quiet; long clear middles, \$3.00; short r middles, \$0.5. Lard strong and higher; prime n, \$2.500, 40. 14020.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Dull; Min-nesota extras, old stock, medium and good, \$4.75@5.25; do. fresh ground, good, \$5.9; do, clear, \$5.00; do, straight, \$6.00@6.75, as to quality; Ohio fancy old wheat, \$6.00; \$5. Louis new and old wheat, \$5.75@6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.50@7.75. Rye-flour quiet

SA.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; tending downward; No. 2 red levator, \$1.05%; No. 2 red, August, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% sked; October, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% asked; October, 

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, \$14@9446
cash; \$456 August; \$956@156 September: \$956@056
October; \$16@056 November: \$954@3556 September: \$956@356 No. 4 do, \$36854c. Corn
opened higher; declined; \$556@356 cash; \$356.356
September; \$3566@356 Cottober; \$356@356 November;
\$356 the year. Oats petter; \$2560November; \$256
September; \$2560S56 October; \$2560November; \$256
September; \$2560S56 October; \$2560November; \$2560
September; \$2560S56 October; \$2560November; \$2560November;

LEAD—Steady at 39tc.
BUTTER-Unchanged.
EGGS—Lower at 10612c.
WHISKY-Steady at \$1.08.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm; jobbing at \$15.75. Dry salt meats higher at \$5.124, 85.75, 85.75. Bacon higher at \$5.74, 85.95, 95.362.50. Lard higher at \$8.74, 85.95, 95.362.50. Lard higher at \$8.75, 85.95, 95.362.50. Lard higher at \$8.75, 95.95,

BALTIMORE. ter red, spot, and Angust 51.05% (1.0%); September, \$1.07% (1.0%); September, \$1.07% (1.0%); October, \$1.073% (1.0%); November, \$1.07% (1.0%); October, \$1.073% (1.0%); November, \$1.07% (1.0%); October, \$1.073% (1.0%); September, \$11% (1.0%); October, \$11% (1.0%);

46230c.

Begs.—Firm at 13c.

Petroleum—Unchanged.
GRUCKRISS.—Coffee firm: Rio cargoes ordinary to
shoice, 13ca15c. Sugar firm; "A" soft, 10%c.

WHISKY—Firm at 21.11%.

FREGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEPTS—Flour, 2,220 bris; wheat, 177,300 bu; corn,
17 bu; cats, 30 bu; rye, 50 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 432,200 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 432,200 bu; corn, 5,001 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Aug. 19.—Floure-Steady with a fair demand; superfine, \$3.0083.25; XX, \$4.0084.25; XXX, \$4.5084.75; high grades, \$5.0065.75. nd fair and prices higher at GRAIN-Corn-Demand fair 8@65c. Oats firmer at 36@38%c. CORN-MEAL-\$2.30.

CORN-MKAL—\$2.30.

HAT—Firmer; choice, \$21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer: held at \$15.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, \$46.5%; keg, \$4c, Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$46.5%; keg, \$4c, Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$54.5%; keg, \$4c, Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$54.5%; keg, \$4c, Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$54.5%; keg, \$4c, Bulk meats easier; blook meats easier; blook early \$4c; keg, \$4c, keg

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \) cities of
strong: No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \( \frac{1}{2} \) cities No. 1 Milwaukee,
No. 2 do. \( \frac{1}{2} \) cities (1), August, \( \frac{1}{2} \) cities (2), September,
No. 1 cities (1), No. 2 cities (1), August, Constanting of the constanting of th

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats,

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 19.—GIALIS—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, spot or August, 50%c; No. 1 white Michigan, 96c; amber Michigan, 96%c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 95%c; August, 50%c; September, 96%c; October, 97%c; No. 3 do, 86; No. 2 D. & M. red. 35%c; rejected, 83c; No. 2 red mixed, 45%c. Corn firm; high mixed, 42%c; appt, 41%c; August, 43c; Reptember, 62%c; October, 42%c; No. 2 white, 43c; rejected, 41%c. Oats firm; No. 2 red. 28c. Closed—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red spot or August, 36%c; September, 97c; October, 97%c. Corn firm; No. 2 spot, 43%c; September, 45%c; October, 4%c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 188,00 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 4800 bm.

MENTS-Wheat, 223,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. Mass., Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Quict; Western superfine, \$5.5084.0; common extras, \$4.0084.5; Wisconsin extras, \$4.258.25; Minnesota do, \$5.0087.0; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.258.25; Spring wheat patents, \$6.258.45; winter do, \$6.0087.25; Ghain—Gorn.—Demand fair and market firm; mixed and yellow, \$5857c. Cats in fair demand; new, 416 \$6c. including No. 2 white at 425.85%c. Rye, \$4.00.

BUTTEL Western fooled creameries, \$2587c; choice ladde packed, 188.20c; common to good, 189.17c.

REGES—Western fresh, 15898.45c.

REGES—WESTERN-Flour, 7.00 brits; corn, 61.000 bu; wheat, 581.948.85c.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Aug. B.—COTTON—Firm at Illyic.
FLOUR.—Dull; family, \$4.564.75; fancy, \$5.0065.75.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 amber, 886
80c; No. 2 red winter, 80c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed,
dlc. Oata firm; No. 2 mixed, 20630c. Rye strong;
No. 2, 85c. Barley strong; No. 2 fall, 90680c.
PROVISIONS—Pork held out of market at \$18.50.
Lard hisher at \$8.00. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher; quiet at \$6.006940. Bacon—Demand good and tendency upward; \$1.7569.37%.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.07.
BUTTER—Dull and nominal.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—The Price Current rep GRAIN-Whoti-Receipts the past week, 172,435 bu; shipments, 152,515 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 79c; September, 79%c; No. 3 cash, 72/4c; September, 72%c, Corn-Receipts the past week, 1494 bu; shipments, 44,075 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 27/4c; September, 28/4c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet. GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1 white, 57%; August Sc.: September. 19%; bid; October, 19%;; No. 2 white Sc.; No. 2 red, 57%; KECELPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Sales 10,000 bu; No. 2 hard Duluth, year, \$1.00%. Corn firmer; sales 50,000 bu No. 2 Western at 45%c to arrive, and 3,000 bu PEORIA.

PEORIA, Aug. 12.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high-mixed, 2544254c. Oats inactive but firm; No. 2 white, 37442 Highwines—Firm at \$1.08. OSWEGO.

DRY GOODS.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110 test, 2c. PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—PETROLEUM—A triffe more active: crude, steady at \$1.07% at Parker's for ship-ment; refined, 8%c, Philadelphia delivery. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 19. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

econd Day's Proceedings at the Lake-Binff Meeting. The second day of the Temperance Conocation at Lake Bluff was marked by an increase of attendance and interest. The morning train brought numbers of people from the city, so that the audiences at all the exer-

cises were greatly increased. cises were greatly increased.

The first meeting of the day was a prayermeeting in the Clark Street Chapel at 9:30 o'clock, which continued half an hour.

In the Tabernacle at 10 a. m. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Evanston, the Chairman of the National Evangelical Committee, spoke of the results that have been achieved by her Committee. The work at first was intended to be simply personal, but as the cause progressed the field widened, until now it has come to include a demand for the ballot on the school and temperance questions. Taking the school and temperance questions. Taking the City of Rockford as an example, where 500 of the 525 temperance majority were reformed drunkards, she showed how in politics the temperance cause is becoming a large and influential factor. The work of the large and influential factor. The work of the temperance cause was like humanity, weak and imperfect; but the results are like God, the Inspirer of the work, grand, and out of all proportion to their cause. It is always thus that God brings the best results from the most humble source.

This meeting was followed by a "conversation," led by Mrs. Hibben. She introduced a lady from Minnesota, who gave a practical talk on the best methods to interest the foreign population in the temperance cause, and Mrs. Harris, who read a paper on the same subject.

IN THE AFTERNOON

directal lady from Minnesota, who gave a practical talk on the best methods to interest the foreign population in the temperance cause, and Mrs. Harris, who read a paper on the same subject.

IN THE AFTERNOON at a paper on the same subject.

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Every great and good work could find its and a most impressive address on what was needed to carry on the temperance work. Every great and good work could find its as successful General in the late War had frequently been found out in the fields with his maps and the Bible before thin, studying the campaigns of Joshua. The temperance cause can find a model of a leader in Rehemiah, and the subject of the country of the other problems. The temperance cause can find a prefect man. His life is a perfect biography. He first went to God and confessed, as to his ancestry, that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly with Him. So they (the temperance people) to confess that they had dealt very corruptly the public that the confess that they had dealt very corruptly the public that had to be cleared away some of the confess that they had the public that the confess that they had the public that the confess that they h

so doing they would hold the last trench, and thus fortify our temperance citadel. And the rulers—they built the part of the wall over against the King's High House. That is what we are doing, and our President's "High House" has been made a stronghold against intemperance. All praise to Mr. Hayes. When the wall was built to the half, the enemies began to gather, and they joined together and went against city. Our enemies are joining together and are warring against us and went against us with their wealth. But Nehemiah prayed and kept a watch with the Lord; so we will do, and we shall surely win. And there was a strike on the walls because there was so much rubbish to clear away.

Christian people will not help us because there are such difficulties in the way of be-ginning. But they as we do now, and finally the wall was completed. Then the people began to hunger for the Word of God, and Ezra, the priest, came out and read to them as they wept and gave thanks. When our temperance work shall have been completed there will be such a hungering after the Word of God as has never been known, and the cause of Christ shall triumph gloriously. But Ezra had to depart, and he appointed a man for Governor because he feared God and was a just man. That shall be our aim, to choose men who fear God and are just. Magna est veritas et prevalebit.

At 5 o'clock was held an institute for the WORKED WITH THEIR ARMOR ON.

At 5 o'clock was held an institute for the iscussion of methods in the temperance work.

Last evening Miss Mary A. West, of Galesburg, spoke on "How to Introduce the Temperance Work in the Public Schools."

The program for the day is: 9:30 a. m., prayer-meeting; 10 a. m., Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Ia.; 2 p. m., children's meeting; 3 p. m., G. W. Woodford, of Ottawa; 5 p. m., institute for teaching methods in temperance work.

COURT ITEMS. Judge Jameson yesterday granted two

perance work.

decrees of divorce, one to Clinton E. Upham from Cordelia L. Upham on the ground of adultery, the other to Max Amon from Augusta Amon on the ground of adultery, Charles Demond, for the use of H. D. Hyde and M. F. Dickinson, Jr., began a suit yesterday to recover \$10,000 of William J. Davis.

Davis.

Elizabeth Martin commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$10,000.

Patrick Fitzgerald, arrested on a charge of robbing Peter McNally, of No. 42 Dussold street, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he was innocent and could prove an alibi, and asking for a discharge.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry S. Robbins vs. Henry Enderis and Andrew Knobel, \$7,600.

OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—The annual reunion of the Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon County was held to-day in Cotton Hill township, fifteen miles south of this city. Despite the heat and dust, several thousand farmers attended, and the affair proved a success. Addresses were made by John B. Weber, Pawnee; Rolla W. Dittler, Springfield; John Harrison, Pleasant Plains; Judge H. M. Vandever, Taylorsville; the Hon. James C. Robinson, Springfield, and others. Mr. R. W. Ditter was reëlected President, and Judge J. H. Mathews Secretary of the Society. gamon County was held to-day in Cotton Hill

An Army Captain's Suicide. An Army Captain's Sulcide.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. Il.—This community was greatly shocked to-day by the sulcide of Capt. Dorase Bates, of the regular army, who shot himself through the head with a small rifle. He had been ill during the nightl and had been waited upon by his wife. About 5 a.m. she stepped into an adjoining room for a moment, when she was startled by a shot. Hastening back she found her husband had fatien back upon the bed with a builet-hole through his temple and the weapon by his side. He lived only a few minutes after the fatal shot. He had been a gallant soldier; lost an arm at Vicksburg. He was a highly-connected, gential gentleman, loved by all who knew him. He was but 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. MARINE NEWS.

Important Improvements in Marine Architecture on the Lakes.

No Noticeable Change in Grain or Coarse Freights.

Notes Along the Docks and from Abroad.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE STEAMER HIAWATHA.

The improvements adopted in building this new vessel entitle her to a notice at some length from THE TRIBUNE. She is intended for towing parges, and carrying a large cargo herself. The dimensions are as follows: Length, extreme, 250 feet; of keel, 256 feet; beam, 36 feet; lower hold, 12 feet; between-decks, 7 feet 6 inches, with two full decks, accommodation forecastle, and poop. The engines are double high pressure condensing, 36 inches bore by 46 inches stroke, condensing, 36 inches bore by 46 inches stroke, furnished with steam from two large independent boilers situated between decks. The pro-peller wheel is 11½ feet diameter. The machinery is very compact in arrangement, and located as close aft as possible. The fuel is stored in a room forward of the boilers between decks, and the cargo is admitted under all in the lower hold right up to the engine-room bulkhead. There are live bulkheads in the hold,

bulkhead. There are five bulkheads in the hold, built so as to increase the strength and security of the hull. Sail is spread from three schooner-rigged masts, and there is a fourth for derrick uses near the smoke-stacks. To facilitate performance and management at sea there is provided a moderate-sized centre-board located abaft the foremast.

The Captain's cabin, rooms for officers who navigate the ship, as well as for seamen, are forward, under and upon a forecastle-deck which extends well aft. From the top of the pilothouse, which is situated upon this deck, a bridge is built at each side out to the sides of the vessel, thus affording the officer handling her the very best means of seeing his way. The dining-hall, Engineer's rooms, and those for men in his department are aft under a poop-deck, very saug and comfortable. Several new and original features may be observed in the outfit and tackle, one of the most important consisting in the arrangement of the blocks for the steering chairs forward instead

ten by fourteen inches, placed one foot apart from bilge to bilge in continuous lines from end to end. The cargo-floor is laid crosswise upon these keelsons, thus securing ample space for water below the cargo should the vessel spring a leak. The bilge-strakes inside and outside are seven inches thick. The ceiling up the sides is six-inch, while the planking outside is five inches thick, with upper and lower wall or fender strakes of six mehes thickness. The lower-deck beams are nine by ten, the upperdeck beams six by by nine without carlins between.

tween.

The Hiawatha is owned by Capt. Thomas Wilson and Upson, Walters & Co., of Cleveland. She cost \$100,000, and was designed and built by Linn & Craig, of Gibraltar, Mieh. The machinery is from the Dry-Dock Engine Works of Detroit. She will doubtless prove to be one of the very best business vessels on the lakes.

CHAIN FREIGHTS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS. GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Grain freights underwent no change yesterday. The charters reported were as follows:
To Buffalo—Propeller Gordon Campbell and schooner Allegheny, also schooner St. Lawrence, wheat to Buffalo at 5½ cents; steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, steam-barge W. L. Wetmore and consort Brunette, and schooners Grace Murray and Angus Smith, corn at 4½ cents.

Coarse freights remain active, but without any apparent change. any apparent change. DOCK NOTES.

A strong current ran up and down stream yesterday, caused by an impending change of wind to north and cooler weather.

The schooner Deios De Wolf is at Miller Bros'. Shipyard receiving light repairs.

In the excitement and interest connected with the Triennial Conclave of Knights Tempiar an accident was not noticed which deserves to be reported. The schooner C. K. Nims, while being towed through Rush street bridge, was brought in contact with one of the stone abutments and lost her jibboom and bowsprit. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company are supplying new sticks.

Yesterday the propeller Messenger and yacht Cora were in dry-dock at Miller Bros'. dry-dock for calking.

The schooner Lewis Ludington received repairs at Miller Brothers' shipyard also.

Bavley's boat-building scow, located between Wells and La Salle streets, sunk yesterday. She can easily be raised.

Another effort is to be made to get the schooner Mercury off the beach south of Pentwater.

The schooner Emeline came out of the Chicago Company's West Side dock yesterday. Last evening the schooners Oliver Culver and Sunrise occupied both docks of the Company for caulking.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Just now our Canadian neighbors are making it warm for any tugs owned in the United States which are detected in the act of towing between two Canadian ports in violation of the

which are detected in the act of towing between two Canadian ports in violation of the coasting laws. The fact that the tug Gardner was seized at Believilie, Saturday, for this offense was chronicled in these columns yesterday. In view of these facts the manner in which the Canadian tugs operate on the Detroit River excites the indignation of tug and vessel owners here. Yesterday the tug Beaver transferred a barge from one dock to the other, the tug McKea picked up the schooner Kent and towed her to Lake Huron, and the Bob Hackett did the same thing with the Reed Case. A few days ago the McKea took the schooner Gallatin from the Detroit dry-dock and towed her to Lake Erie. These are facts about which there is no dispute.

The following is a copy of a petition addressed to Secretary Sherman, which was circulated on the docks yesterday and received numerous signatures: "We, the undersigned, tug-owners of the City of Detroit, respectfully call the attention of the Department to the fact that Canadian rugs are daily towing through the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, from the different ports on said rivers, to Lakes Erie and Huron American vessels employed exclusively in the coasting trade, clearing from one American port to another and not clearing to any intermediate foreign port. As such towing is in violation of the coasting laws, and an injury to our business, we respectfully ask the Department to instruct the Collectors on the northwestern frontier to enforce the penalties against the said foreign tugs for such violation of the law." This petition will be forwarded to Washington immediately. —Detroit Poet of yesterday.

GLEANINGS. GLEANINGS.

Tost of gesterday.

GLEANINGS.

The cargo of the schooner George W. Holt, iost on Port Austin reef, consisting of irou ore for Newberry & McMillan's furnace, Detroit, is to be taken up for the insurance companies on shares by T. Bostwick, who will use his soow Evergreen as a lighter, the diving aparatus of John Stevenson, and the scryices of Richard Martin as a diver.—Bufain Express.

Another grain shortage, aithough not a very heavy one, was reported yesterday afternoon in the cargo of the steam-barge William Cowie, which arrived from Toledo on Monday with a cargo of wheat consigned to Messrs. Whitney & Gibson. Her bill of lading called for 13.65 bushels, of which complement she fell short sixty-eight bushels. She loaded at the Wabash elevator here. It is asserted that every cargo taken on at that elevator in Toledo, so far this

season, has fallen short from one-half to two bushels per thousand on being discharged at this port.—Bufalo Express.

LAKE PORTS.

BETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Passed up—Propellers Milwaukee, Portage, Potomac, Wissahlekon and consort; steam-barges Mackinaw, Fred Kelly and consort, and schooner Ohio; schooners Red White and Blue, J. E. Gitmore, Charles Hunckley, Havana, C. P. Minch, L. J. Clark, H. D. Root, Niagara, Zach Chandler, Owosco, John Rice, O. M. Bond, Mary Copley.

Bound down—Propellers Japan, Granite State, St. Paul; steam-burges Ontonagon and barges, Tempest and barges; schooners Unadilla, Montauk, H. Ross, Mary Hattle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Arrived—Propeller Japan, Duluth; schooners David Stewart, ore, Escanaba; Jane Bell, ore, Marquette;
Cleared—Propellers James Fisk, Oswegatchie, Chicago; S.E. Sheldon, Superior, Marquette; Havana, Escanaba; Schooners Helena, Negaunee, Escanaba; M. F. Merrick, coal, Duluth.
The tug Thomas Dowling was badly damaged by fire early this morning.

FORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 19.—Passed down—Propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

UP—Schooners Mary Battle, Kingston to Chicago, light; M. A. Muir, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Huron, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Niagara, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 19.—Passed up—
Schooner New Dominion, of Port Rowan, Kingston to Chicago, light.

Passed down—Propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo. COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 19.—Arrived—
Steamer Simcoe, from Chicago, 17,500 bushels
corn, 350 barrels flour, and several passengers.

Sailed—Steamer Simcoe, Chicago, passengers BAY CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 19.—Propeller Cuba left or Thicago at 1 o'clock this morning, having on loard 5,973 barrels of salt.

ERIE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, ERIE, Pa., Aug. 19.—Entered—Steamer Japan, ERIE, Pa., Aug. 12.
merchandise, Duluth.
Cleared—Propelier Philadelphia, merchandise;
schooner Annie Sherwood, coal, Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manistee, sundries. Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries. Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries. Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Hiton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Arryle, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Hiton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Arryle, Montreal, sundries.
Prop John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing scows.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mary Mills, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Buckoye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckoye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckoye, Muskegon, jumber.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtego, towing.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore,
Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunce, towing.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Alpena, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanaton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber. rop Ocean, Montreal, sundries,

Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Napoleou, Benton Harbor, wood.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advanee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Peusaukee, lumber.
Schr Milan, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Goiden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Gity of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber,
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marquette, lumber.
Schr Magialein, Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS. ACTUAL SALLINGS.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Schr Ironsides, Traverse Bay.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon.
Schr South Haven, Ludwig's Pier.
Prop Fayette, Manistee.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon.
Schr Grenada, Muskegon.
Schr Myste, Muskegon. chr City of Erie, Grand Haven. Schr Carrier, Montague.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr H. B. Burger, Muskegon.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr Bathn Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr Bathn Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr G. Smith, Manistee.
Schr Concest, Muskegon.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Traverse Bay.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven.
Schr Ad Medora, Escanaba.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon.
Schr Active, Peshtigo. chr Carrier, Montague

Schr Vin, Morse, Calumet.
Prop O. Hickox, Muskegon.
Prop O. Hickox, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Prop Buckeye, Blufton.
Prop. Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Shebovgau, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, 41,000 bu wheat.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr W. W. Page, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 28,500 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 28,500 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 3,005 bris flour and sundries.

Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, 9,000 bu corn and sundries. Prop Tempest, White Lake, 100 bu corn and

THE TEXAS FILIBUSTERS. Steps About to Be Taken to Squelch

Them. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-The War Department has sent instructions to the proper officers in Texas to keep close watch upon the movements of the leader of the socalled "Army of Occupation," and to take prompt steps to suppress the whole gang of would-be marauders if there is the slightest probability that any movement will be made towards the Mexican border. This has been done as a matter of precaution; not because the authorities entertain any fears that a raid will be made into Mexico and the treaty between the two countries be thereby violated. A few men who have gone from the North, aided by a few officers of the State militia of Texas, constitute, as the authorities here are advised, the whole of the army which is to invade and occupy Mexico. Army officers here are not disposed to regard the matter as serious enough to talk about. It is thought probable here that the Governor of Texas will stop further prothe Governor of Texas will stop further pro-ceedings on the part of these adventurers by ordering the arrest of all of them under State

THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—The Western branch of the Western Glass-Manufacturers' Association, in session here yesterday with closed doors, decided, in view of the liberal foreign importation and ample supply of stock on hand, to maintain the present cardrate. The Association also resolved to continue the present suspension until Sept. 15, two weeks later than usual.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Mass., Aug. 19.-A genuine case of cholera, resulting fatally, occurred in Lawrence Tuesday. Ethel Sherman, 5 years old, was taken sick Monday night, and lived but eighteen hours. The doctor says it was a clear case of cholera. He states that, in 1849, while the cholera was raging in Win-chester, he attended scores of cases, and the

above was an exact semblance of them. He above was an exact semblance or them. He says the symptoms were vomiting and purging, with a discharge of water only. Brandy and milk were administered every fifteen minutes, but without the slightest effect. Warm baths had no effect, unchanging the temperature of the body. At death the body was somewhat discolored, and about the eyes there was a deep purple. The limbs were cramped and distorted.

A DEN OF RATTLESNAKES. Two Boys Kill Thirty-eight of the

Reptiles After a Hard Fight.

Pocono, Penn., Aug. 14.-Two boys, named Edward Gibson, 12 years of age, and Henry Wentworth, 13 years of age, living near Erie, Penn., have been visiting relative a few miles northwest of this place, for several weeks. Yesterday morning they con-cluded to spend the day gathering whortle-berries, which are unusually plentiful throughout this section, particularly on the berries, which are unusually plentiful throughout this section, particularly on the Pocono Mountains. Accompanying the two lads was a small dog. The boys left for the woods soon after breakfast, and began gathering berries about two and a half miles north from where they were visiting, in a densely-wooded and thinly-populated section. The berries being very plentiful, the boys soon succeeded in filling their baskets and pails. At noon, being tired and hungry, they seated themselves on a small grassy mound to eat their lunch. In the meantime, the little dog was heard barking fiercely some distance away in the thicket. The boys, thinking it had treed or holed a squirrel, and was barking at it, thought nothing of the matter, and continued to eat their lunch. Having done so, they gathered up the fragments of their meal, and their berries, and calling the dog, started to return home. They had gone only a short distance when, the dog not having followed them, they stopped to repeat the call. Instead of the dog coming, they heard it bark again. The boys out down their baskets, and marking the spot so that they could find it again, started back to see what the trouble was. Arriving at the spot, they discovered a monster rattlesnake lying at the opening in the rocks. The boys gathered up several stones, and when the snake again put its head out, fired at and killed it. The dog then drew the dead reptile out. It measured five feet and two inches, and had seventeen five feet and two inches, and had seventeen

five feet and two inches, and had seventeen rattles.

Thinking there might be a den of rattle-snakes under the rocks, the boys gathered together a heap of dried brush, and, placing it at the opening where they had killed the snake, applied the match. No sooner had the brush got fairly ignited than snakes began running out from under the rocks in every direction. The courage of the lads failed them at first, and they started to run, but Gibson, who had had encounters with snake's before, stopped, and persuaded his young comrade to return and open a warfare upon the reptiles. After a brief deliberation, each with a large missile in hand, they reupon the reptiles. After a brief deliberation, each with a large missile in hand, they retraced their steps cautiously. Lying colled upon stones appeared to be hundreds of rattlesnakes, of all colors and sizes, with their tails rattling fiercely, making an almost deafening noise. Although the sight was anything but a pleasant one, the brave lads kept their courage, and began pelting the rattlers with missiles. So thick were the snakes that almost every stone killed one. The lads continued to shower stones in such rapid succession among the reptiles that in a The lads continued to shower stones in such rapid succession among the reptiles that in a short time what snakes had not been killed had made their escape among the surrounding rocks and underbrush. As soon as all the live snakes had disappeared, the boys, who had become nearly exhausted by hard work, went to work and gathered up their trophies. They found thirty-eight snakes, measuring from three to five feet in length. The largest one had twenty-one rattles. The boys tied a string to two of the largest snakes and dragged them home with them. They and dragged them home with them. They said they marked the spot, and in a few days, in company with others, they expect to return to the den and dispatch what are

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